# THE Bombay Gazette.

TWELVE PAGES.

No. 55,274—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY—SATURDAY, MARCH 4,. 1911. PRICE: ONE ANNA



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## SHIPPING.

### PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

| Date of Sailing. | Steamer. | Tons. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1911 | | | | |
| 4th March | MALWA | 10882 | .... | ... |
| 11th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |
| 18th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MACEDONIA | 10518 |
| 25th " | * ARCADIA | 7000 | .... | ... |
| 30th " | PERSIA | 7951 | .... | ... |
| 1st April | MARMORA | 10509 | .... | ... |
| 8th " | CALEDONIA | 7546 | .... | ... |
| 15th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOLDAVIA | 9502 |
| 22nd " | MANTUA | 10885 | .... | ... |
| 29th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MONGOLIA | 9509 |
| 6th May | ARABIA | 7903 | .... | ... |
| 13th " | SALSETTE | 6000 | MOREA | 10990 |
| 20th " | EGYPT | 7912 | .... | ... |

All the above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER,

At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES,

| | Single. | Return. |
|---|---|---|
| To Marseilles | Rs. 495 or Rs. 594 | Rs. 743 or Rs. 891 |
| To London by Sea | Rs. 525 or Rs. 627 | Rs. 792 or Rs. 940 |

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

### GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,

BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES — Booked without charge.
BERTHS — Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS — Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK — Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE — Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS — Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON: GRINDLAY & Co.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

AT REDUCED FARES.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Leave Bombay, 1911. | Leave Karachi, 1911. |
|---|---|---|---|
| A. City of Vienna | 4672 | ..... | March 4 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | March 17 | * " 14 |
| C. City of Athens | 5894 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| C. City of Benares | 6973 | ..... | April 8 |
| C. City of Karachi | 5557 | April 11 | ... |
| C. City of York | 7705 | " 24 | * " 21 |
| Merton Hall | 4837 | not fixed. | ... |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6539 | May 12 | * May 9 |
| B. City of Naples | 5739 | ..... | " 17 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | " 30 | ... |
| C. City of Manchester | 5551 | ..... | June 10 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7090 | ..... | " 15 |
| C. City of York | 7705 | ..... | July 15 |
| C. City of Paris | 9200 | ..... | " 19 |
| C. City of Glasgow | 6539 | ..... | August 1 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | " 24 |
| C. City of Calcutta | 7513 | ..... | Sept. 5 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7090 | ..... | " 12 |
| C. City of Athens | 5594 | October 1 | ... |
| C. City of York | 7705 | ..... | Nov. |
| C. City of Benares | 6973 | ..... | " 18 |
| C. City of London | 9600 | ..... | " 24 |
| A. Trafford Hall | 5321 | ..... | Dec. 6 |
| C. City of Lahore | 7090 | ..... | " 12 |
| C. City of Athens | 5594 | ..... | " 29 |

* Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

A.—1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B.—Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for two to twelve passengers.

C.—Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation as also Surgeon and Stewardess.

Electric Fans are fitted in all Cabins on A and C Class Steamers free of charge.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Special Reduced rates for European servants, accompanying first class passengers.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Sailing dates and fares are subject to alteration without notice.

JOINT SERVICE.

In connection with

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN,

To Marseilles, Naples, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg and Bremen. Through rates of passage money may be obtained. For passages and full particulars apply to Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi.—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ltd.


GLANKES G. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.


## SHIPPING.

### BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock.

| Steamer. | Tons. | Sailing. | Date. | Time. | Route via. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Linga | 2171 | Mon. | 6th March. | 11 a.m. | *P D & C M. |
| Basara | 1195 | Thurs. | 9th March. | 9 a.m. | via C. M. |
| Lhasa | 2171 | Fri. | 10th March. | 6 a.m. | † direct. |

*Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi.
†Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR CUTCH MANDVI, KARACHI AND BUSSEH (Weekly).

S. S. "Karara," 1195 tons, on Thursday, 9th March, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR VERAWAL, MANGROLE, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "Bulimba," 2510 tons, on Monday, the 6th March, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

(Monthly.)

S. S. "Pentakota," 3418 tons, on Thursday, 23rd March, calling at Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA,

(Fortnightly.)

S. S. "Wardha," 3967 tons, sailing on or about the 11th March.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct),

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents, Bombay.

4th March, 1911.

### AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail on. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th March 1911 |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st April " |
| Praga | 3305 | M. Dabcevich | 16th " " |
| Koerber | 5423 | A. Foresti | 1st May " |
| Bohemia | 4281 | G. Gillhuber | 16th " " |
| Africa | 4719 | E. Seberich | 1st June " |

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | To sail about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Nippon | 6350 | E. Tarabochia | 29th March. |
| Vorwaerts | 5690 | R. Dannesker | 27th April. |
| Austria | 7556 | J. Isaicich | 29th May. |
| China | 6017 | F. Pavisich | 27th June. |
| Ferdinand | 6046 | B. Cobol | 27th July. |

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 & 500 * |
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 to 750* |
| Saloon Class to London | " 545 " 685* |
| Saloon Class to London and back | " 865 " 1020* |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice | 350 |
| Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 525 |
| Intermediate Class to London | " 445 |
| Intermediate Class to London and back | " 715 |

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

| | |
|---|---|
| Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice | Rs. 450 |
| " Class to Trieste or Venice and back | " 675 |
| Saloon Class to London | " 545 to 585 |
| " Class to London and back | " 865 to 945 |

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO,

PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG,

SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

| Steamer | Captain | Tons | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|
| China | P. Pavisich | 6017 | 25th Mar. 1911. |

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Coy.
52, Churchgate St., Fort, Bombay.

NEW LINE HOME.

CHEAP PASSAGES.

### THE BOMBAY & PERSIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

Have arranged a Passenger service between BOMBAY, GENOA, and MARSEILLES as follows:—

TO MARSEILLES OR GENOA.

| Steamers. | Tons. | Captain. | Leave on or about. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 23rd March |
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 10th May |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 25th May |
| Homayun | 3,363 | T. L. Molony | 13th July |
| Khosrou | 3,768 | J. Hannah | 27th July |

In both Steamers superior accommodation is provided for Passengers. The Vessels are fitted throughout with Electric Light and carry both Surgeon and Stewardess. While special arrangements have been made as to cuisine, the fairs range from Rs. 300 to Rs. 350 according to location of Cabin, return passages being granted at greatly Reduced Rates. Further particulars may be hadon application to the Undersigned or the local Shipping and Passenger Agents.

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COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," of the following size :—

9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Rupee 1 per hundred*
9½ inch by 4½ inch ...Annas 14 per do. *

* If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Re. 3 per 1,000.

5 15-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand*

* If printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.


HOTEL WINDSOR,

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER,

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FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HOTEL, single bed rooms from 4s.; double from 7s.; sitting and bed room from 15s.; suites from 21s.; including attendance and electric light. Inclusive terms from 12s. per day. Special inclusive terms by the year. Wedding receptions. Turkish Bath, Post Office telephones in every suite. Table d'Hote at Separate Tables, from 6-30 to 8-30 (open to non-residents).

J. R. CLEAVE,
PROPRIETOR.

11 Gold Medals awarded.
Number of inventions patented.

HARICHAND MANCHARAM & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE,

FALL & BURGLAR PROOF SAFES,

LOCKS AND STRONG ROOMS,

OURS is the OLDEST FIRM in India of its kind.

Fireproof composition under the Supervision of the famous scientist, Prof. T. K. Gajjar, M. A., B. Sc., F. C. S.

The inspection of our wares is respectfully invited.

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HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.


## BANKS.

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4, Crosby Square, LONDON E.C.

CAPITAL £1,000,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D Sassoon and Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI (Director of the Banque J'Outremer.)
WALTER MURRAY GUTHRIE, Esq., (Director of the London Joint Stock Bank Ltd.)
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C. M. G., (Messrs. Brown Shipley and Co.)
J. C. GEORGES BOUILLAT, (Director of the Societe Generale de Paris).
J. S. HASKELL, Esq., (Messrs E. D. Sassoon and Co).

BOMBAY COMMITTEE:

A. J. RAYMOND, Esq., Chairman.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADASS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Gresham Buildings, Esplanade Road.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS. Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the interest for the half year is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits fixed for one year and shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

### THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Mandvi (Bombay), Surat, Baroda, Ahmedabad, Bhavnagar, Rajkot, Karachi and Hyderabad (Sind).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 50,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK,

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

### THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID UP...Yen. 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 16,600,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Antung-Hsien | Nagasaki |
| Bombay | Newchwang |
| Changchun | New York |
| Dairen (Dalny) | Osaka |
| Hankow | Peking |
| Hongkong | Ryojun (Port Arthur) |
| Honolulu | San Francisco |
| Kobe | Shanghai |
| Liaoyang | Tiehling |
| London | Tientsin |
| Lyons | Tokyo |
| Fengtien (Mukden) | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

Post Box No. 207,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.


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BOMBAY.

DESIGNERS,
IMPORTERS,
AND
MANUFACTURERS
OF
HIGH CLASS SILVER PLATE.

CASKETS,
VIEW ALBUMS,
SPORTING SHIELDS, MEDALS,
POLO AND FOOTBALL CUPS
AND GENERAL "PRESENTATION" PLATE.

ESTIMATES AND DESIGNS SUBMITTED.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

150° 150°

"SHELL" BRAND CASE OIL.

SPECIALLY IMPORTED FROM AMERICA.

Highest grade LAMP OIL

Rs. 6 per case ex godown.

APPLY TO:—

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM Co., LTD.,

GRAHAM'S BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

150° 150°

MONGINI BROTHERS

THE FIRM FOR

CHOCOLATES

CHOCOLATE CREAMS
CHOCOLATE ALMONDS
CHOCOLATE NOUGOT
CHOCOLATE PEPPERMINTS
} Fresh made at their Confectionery Works.

Also

PETERS' CHOCOLATES
FRYS' CHOCOLATES
CAILLERS' CHOCOLATES
CADBURYS' CHOCOLATES
MORIONDS' & GARIGLIOS' CHOCOLATES
MILK CHOCOLATE
CHOCOLATE in tins
CHOCOLATE in packets

Presentation Boxes of CHOCOLATES, etc. etc.

MONGINI BROTHERS,

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

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BRITISH QUALITY

OF

DUNLOP

MOTOR TYRES REMAINS UNIMPAIRED,

NOTWITHSTANDING THE FACT THAT THE

PRICES HAVE BEEN REDUCED

IN CONSEQUENCE OF THE DROP IN THE PRICE OF RAW RUBBER.

The Dunlop Pneumatic Tyre Co., Ltd.,

Tyre Manufacturers

to

HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.

MADRAS OFFICE: ... ... ... 188 c, Mount Road.
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B. O. C. KEROSINES { WATERLILY 150° F. / CHUKKER 125° F. / VICTORIA 125° F.

B. O. C. LUBRICATING OILS.

B. O. C. MOTOR OILS, A. & B.

MOTOR GREASES.

Specially Prepared for MOTOR-CARS, MOTOR CYCLES & BOATS.

BURMAH OIL COMPANY, LTD.

*Agents:*—SHAW, WALLACE & CO., BOMBAY.

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WEDDING,
BIRTHDAY,
CHRISTENING.

OF THE BEST QUALITY MADE AT SHORT NOTICE.

PEARSE & Co.,

BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

BREAKFAST,
TIFFIN & DINNER
served with best WINES and SPIRITS.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

MERCHANTS AND CONTRACTORS,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

JUST TO HAND NEW LOT OF FANCY DESIGNS OF

SINGAPORE RATTAN CHAIRS
SETTIES,
TABLES, AND EASY CHAIRS.

Visit to our Stores will convince you of the well finished article, please to give your early purchase which will no doubt repay you amply.

PRICES VERY MODERATE.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

### NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "SHIRALA," from MAURITIUS, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on or about the 4th current, and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery Orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO., Agents.

Bombay, 3rd March, 1911.

UNIVERSITY EXAMINERSHIPS.

IT is hereby notified that at a MEETING to be held shortly, the Syndicate will proceed to make appointments to EXAMINERSHIPS at the L. M. & S. Examination, to be held in June, when they will be glad to consider any applications that may have been forwarded to the Registrar not later than FRIDAY, the 17th March.

Forms of application for, and particulars in regard to the Examinerships may be obtained from the office of the Undersigned.

By Order,
FARDUNJI M. DASTUR,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 1st March, 1911.

BRITISH & FOREIN BIBLE SOCIETY.
(BOMBAY AUXILIARY.)

THE ANNUAL MEETING
will take place in the
Y. M. C. A. HALL, on MONDAY, March 6th, at 6 P. M.

REV. D. MACKICHAN, D.D., will preside, and addresses will be given by THE LORD BISHOP OF BOMBAY, Rev. J. Cameron, Rev. H. Barrell and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson.

All friends of the work are very cordially invited to be present.

BOMBAY TWELVTH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 11TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M., on MONDAY, 6th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March, 1911.

TO FREEMASONS.

"CLIPPINGS FROM A ROUGH ASHLAR".

A COLLECTION of Masonic and other Verse by P. M. BOUGHTON CHAMBERS, F. R. S. L. (Lond), F. R. S. A. (Dublin), Dedicated by Permission to R. W. B. the Hon. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, K. C. I. E., P. D. G. M., Bombay.

Neatly Printed Cr., 16-M. O. and will be shortly issued. Edition Limited. Register Orders with Publisher, B. I. PRESS, Byculla. ONE SHILLING.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

A THROUGH SERVICE of TRAINS with Dining Cars, attached throughout the day and Corridor Coaches will be introduced, on and from the 1st April, 1911, between Bombay, Umballa and Kalka (for Simla) via Rutlam, Muttra, Delhi, Meerut and Saharanpur.

Fast Trains will connect at Rutlam with these Expresses to and from Mhow and Indore for and to Bombay.

TIMINGS.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay | ...Dep. | 21-15 | Simla | ...Dep. | 8- 0 |
| Rutlam | ...Arr. | 10-20 | Kalka | ...Arr. | 14-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 10-35 | Do. | ...Dep. | 16- 0 |
| Muttra | ...Arr. | 22-22 | Umballa | ...Arr. | 18-22 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 22-42 | Do. | ...Dep. | 19- 0 |
| Delhi | ...Arr. | 1-45 | Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 20-48 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 5 | Do. | ...Dep. | 21-22 |
| Meerut | ...Arr. | 3-49 | Meerut | ...Arr. | 23-43 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 3-59 | Do. | ...Dep. | 23-53 |
| Saharanpur | ...Arr. | 6-21 | Delhi | ...Arr. | 1-36 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 6-36 | Do. | ...Dep. | 2- 0 |
| Umballa | ...Arr. | 8-20 | Muttra | ...Arr. | 4-55 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 8-40 | Do. | ...Dep. | 5-15 |
| Kalka | ...Arr. | 11- 0 | Rutlam | ...Arr. | 17-20 |
| Do. | ...Dep. | 11-30 | Do. | ...Dep. | 17-40 |
| Simla | ...Arr. | 13-20 | Bombay | ...Arr | 7-15 |

FREDERICK W. HANSON,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 24th February, 1911.

# WEDDING, BIRTHDAY
AND GENERAL
PRESENTATION ARTICLES
IN
ENDLESS VARIETY.
GOLD JEWELLERY,
SILVER WARE AND
ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE.
MAKING GOLD AND JEM SET JEWELLERY A SPECIALITY.
PRICES EXTREMELY MODERATE!
P. MEHTA & CO.,
JEWELLERS, MEDOW STREET, BOMBAY.

# JARRAH WOOD

WESTRALIAN JARRAH, STEAM, SAWN SCANTLINGS, suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame-work, Cotton Bale Ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. A large assortment of Scantling sizes and lengths always kept in stock at our MAZAGON DEPOT, Victoria Road.

*Price List and Sample Free on Application.*

MILLARS' KARRI & JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDINGS,
Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

## PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY, FIFTEENTH EXTRA MEETING.
TUESDAY, 14TH MARCH, 1911.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P. M., on TUESDAY, 7th March, 1911.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Bombay, 1st March, 1911.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 307 of 1910.

BAI JAVERBAI and others .....Plaintiffs.
VS.
SORABJI MERWANJI TODDYWALLA and others .....Defendants.

NOTICE is hereby given that the sale of the immovable property, situate at Duncan Road, which was fixed for the 2nd day of March, 1911 at 4-30 P. M. (S. T.), has been POSTPONED and the same will take place at the PREMISES, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 P.M. (Standard Time).

For Particulars and Conditions of Sale, application should be made at the office of Messrs. PESTONJEE, RUSTIM, KOLAH and Co., Attorney for the Plaintiffs, at 79, Medow Street, Fort, or to the Undersigned.—Dated this 3rd day of March, 1911.

J. M. MODY,
Commissioner.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

J. S. MODY AND COMPANY,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
24-26 Bank Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, AT DHARAMSEY STREET OR FULGALLY.

Messrs. J.S. MODY & Co., Auctioneers, will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the undermentioned property, by order and under instructions of the mortgagees, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Tyaballi Hussanally, Jainaboo Hussanally and Fatmabai Hasanally, in exercise of the power of sale contained in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 13th day of April, 1909, made between the abovenamed mortgagors by their guardian Bai Mohurambai, widow of Hussanali Ezubji, of the one part and the mortgagees of the other part.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent tenure Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement [or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Dharmsey Street or Fulgally, on the east side of Balloo Doctor Street, in the Sub-District of Bhuleshwar, in the Town and Island of Bombay, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 737 and New No. 7897, and Old Survey No. 1472, and New Survey No. 4583, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C. Ward No. 6932, and Street Nos. 9-13, and containing by admeasurement 72 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by sweeper's passage, on or towards the west by Balloo Doctor Street, on or towards the north by the house of Fidasally Hydarally, and on or towards the south by the house of Ookhabhoy Esmailji.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Manchershah and Narmadashankar, Attorneys for the said Mortgagees, at their office No. 13, Military Square Lane, Fort, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY, at Kamatipura Seventh Street.

On WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, at 4-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co., will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, under instructions from Surajmal B. Mehta, Esq., Attorney to the Mortgagees Sha Veljee Ratansi and Pasoo Survan, on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Parvatibai, widow of Purshotam Shamjee Mody, under and by virtue of the power of sale given under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 17th day of September 1906, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the message, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate at Kamatipura 7th Street, outside the Fort, and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 29 2-9 square yards or thereabouts, Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 4086, New No. 10,654, Old Survey No. 3650, and New Survey No. 6279, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under E. Ward No. 1606, and Street No. 65, and bounded on the east by the property of Anundrao Kanojee Vanjari, on the west by the house of Narsoo Gaiboo, on the north by the sweeper's passage, and on the south by the said Kamatipura 7th Street.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Surajmal B. Mehta, Esqr., Attorney for the Mortgagees, at his office at No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

J. S. MODY & CO.

Bombay, 4th March, 1911.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET,

THE SALE of landed properties at Ripon Road, Byculla, advertised to take place to-day is POSTPONED until further Notice.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

Also a few pieces of furniture such as revolving top writing table, easychairs, bentwood chairs, teapoys, dinner wagon, dressing table, cupboards, large iron cooking stove, etc.

On account of the concerned—

3 very elegant velvet and silk lining low easy chairs with spring seat, brand new, made to order.

3 sets very valuable white porcelain gold border engine pattern dinner service.

23 very handsome China pattern washhand sets and about 5 dozen white and gold stone China tea cups and saucers and one case crape cord, etc.

AT 2 P. M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.

1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram in good order.

1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in very good order.

1 grey Arab pony, 14-1, 6 years, goes well in harness.

1 bay pony, quiet in harness.

1 C.B. grey mare, 9 years, a very good trapper, excellent saddle and has been regularly ridden by a lady.

1 handsome English made rubber-tyred victoria in good order.

1 Lady's and one gentleman's bicycles and one baba perambulator.

1 four cylender 5 seated "Humber" car with tools and lamps, etc., in perfect running order.

By order of the mortgagee, and on account and risk of the mortgagor Mahomedbhoy Escoffbhoy Jariwala, an insolvant.

1 "Reynold's" 8 H. P. 4 seated motor-car.

1 "Minerwa" 12 H. P. 4 seated motor-car.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Auction Sale of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery, Presentation articles, clocks, &c.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 4th; TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 5th; TUESDAY, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th instant, sell by Public Auction commencing at 2 p. m. (S. T.) each day in the premises at 139 Hornby Road, occupied by Messrs. Kanny and Co., on account of owner retiring and leaving the country the whole of the remaining valuable Stock-in-Trade consisting of Gold, Silver and Metal Watches, Jewellery Presentation articles, Clocks, Time-pieces, Music boxes, real Rolled-gold Watch-chains pendants, pencils, charms, studs and sleeve buttons, tie pins, &c., &c., of various descriptions, sizes and qualities together with furniture and fittings, show cases, cupboards, safes, &c. The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DAMAGED BY FIRE.

Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on MONDAY, the 6th instant, sell by Public Auction, at Fazebhoy Mills, DeLisle Road, Parel, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on account and risk of the underwriter :—

A small quantity of dyed cotton, damaged by fire and water.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 4th March, 1911.

# AMUSEMENTS.

THE MAIDAN MARINE LINES.

FOR A SHORT SEASON ONLY.

THE AUSTRALIAN BUCK JUMPERS

(En route to England.)

GRAND OPENING NIGHT.

SATURDAY, MARCH 11TH, 1911.

30 OUTLAW 30

HORSES, PONIES AND MULES.

EXHIBITION OF

Daring and Sensational Riding, Spear Throwing, Lassooing, Stock Whip Manipulation.

Australia's best Horsemen headed by

BILLY WAITE.

The Champion Stockman of Australia.

OPEN CHALLENGE

100 Rs. GIVEN AWAY 100 Rs.

To anyone who can ride the Mule.

BOMPER once round the Stockyard.

Prices,—Boxes to hold 5, Rs. 20; First Class, Rs. 4; Second Class, Rs. 2; Third Class, Re. 1 & As. 8.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

Doors Open 8-45. Commence 9-30 p.m.

# EXCELSIOR
CINEMATOGRAPH,
NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT

A PROGRAMME OF MAGNIFICENT PICTURES,

INCLUDING

"ROBERT THE SILENT."

This Grand Historical Film is without doubt one of the grandest colored films we have ever shown in Bombay. Full of thrilling scenes, mounted in a most lavish manner and full of people dressed in the charming, old time costumes, it will, indeed, be a film long to be remembered by our patrons.

Also

SOME SPECIALLY LAUGHABLE COMICS AND OTHER ENTERTAINING PICTURES.

NOTE.

THREE SHOWS NIGHTLY

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11. P. M.

TO-MORROW,
SUNDAY, March 5TH
GRAND PRIZE SHOW,
7 to 8 P. M.

One GOLD and TWO SILVER WATCHES will be given away.

BOMBAY ART SOCIETY'S EXHIBITION.

TOWN HALL, DAILY, 8-30 A. M. to 8 P. M., Standard, including SUNDAYS,
From 1st to 15th March, 1911.

# SKATING RINK.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
BAND:—THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS,
From 6 to 8 EVENING
and EVERY NIGHT, at 9-30.

TUESDAY, 7th March:—CINDERELLA DANCE and SKATING.

TUESDAY, 14th March (Bank Holiday.)
MORNING SESSION, 9 to 11. BAND IN ATTENDANCE.
EVENING SESSION, 6 to 8.
NIGHT SESSION 9-30 and SPORTS at 10-30.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY.

PURE POT STILL. Famous for 100 Years.

JOHN JAMESON & SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. the King.

Stocked by:
PHIPSON & CO., 4 Apollo St., BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FACING THE SEA.

FORT BOMBAY.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Naranau, Hyderabad, Deccan

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

AUCTION SALE of WATCHES, JEWELLERY, PRESENTATION ARTICLES, CLOCKS, TIMEPIECES, etc., on 4th, 5th, 7th, and 8th March, commencing each day, from 2 P.M. (S.T.), at KANNY & Co., 139, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

POPPY LEVER WATCH.—Nickel Silver, elegant shaped, serviceable, non-magnetic Watch, Rs. 10.—D. R. PUNDOLE & SONS, Hornby Road and Church Gate St., Bombay.

BUNGALOW TO LET.—Furnished, April to December, four Bedrooms. The Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, now in the occupation of Mr. Nigel F. Paton.

REPAIRS TO MOTOR CARS.—That is our speciality. No work too small, none too large. Honest and intelligent workmanship. No broken promises. THE UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort.

FRESH CREAM, Re. 1 per lb.; TABLE BUTTER, Ans. 12 per lb.; PURE MILK, Ans. 3 per Seer:— THE PARISIAN DAIRY, Tamarind Lane, Fort.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9. care of "Bombay Gazette" Office

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Presses, Sofas Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

FOR SALE,—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81 Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whisky may be had from Messrs. JAMES FINLAY and Co., Limited, Bombay.

REPAIRS OF Rs. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago has required only Rs. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts.—I. B. Gardener, 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¼d. to 1s. 4 1/16d. Also includes Tables of Par, Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand-new Billiard Tables. Dinner, Rs. 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast, As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes. "Gazette Commercial," of the following sizes:—9½ inch by 4½ inch Rupee 1 per hundred 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 14 per hundred, (If printed on flap there will be an additional charge of Rs. 3 per 1,000. 5 13-16 inch by 3 3/8 inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand (If printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 3 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

THE NEW "REVLUC." PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 3-8, Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
is a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) suspending injections
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Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.
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Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
THERAPION
CURES TO STAY CURED.
SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED. CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

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GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted. Correspondence Invited.

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WILLIAM J. KEYMER & CO.,
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# GRIMAULT & Co.'s "ENERGICAL SYRUP"

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anemia, Chlorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

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# EMPIRE OF INDIA
## Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

*Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from*

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

## BANKS.

# COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
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SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.
A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON E. C.

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Calcutta, | Chittagong, | Aden (Camp.)] |
| Bombay, | Tuticorin, | Aden, (Steamer Point) |
| Madras, | Cochin, | Zanzibar, |
| Karachi, | Rangoon, | Mombasa, |
| Lahore | Mandalay, | Nairobi, |
| Amritsar, | Colombo, | Entebbe, |
| Delhi, | Kandy | Kampala. Uganda. |
| Cawnpore | Newera-Eliya. | |

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141. J. BLACK,
BOMBAY. Ag. Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 16,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| AMOY | IPOH | PENANG |
| BANGKOK | JOHORE, | RANGOON |
| BATAVIA | KOBE | SAIGON |
| BOMBAY | KUALA LUMPUR | SAN FRANCISCO. |
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| CANTON | LYONS | SINGAPORE |
| COLOMBO | MALACCA, | SOURABAYA |
| FOOCHOW | MANILA | TIENTSIN |
| HAMBURG | NAGASAKI | YOKOHAMA |
| HANKOW | NEW YORK | YLOILO |
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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months as term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

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Church Gate Street, Bombay.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete resume of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

## BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND.....£1,800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:
38, Bishopsgate, London E. C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Hamburg | Ipoh (Perak), F.M.S. | Manilla |
| Bombay | Medan Deli (Sumatra) | Ceba |
| Calcutta | Singapore | Hongkong |
| Madras | (Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.) | Foochow |
| Rangoon | Klang (F. M. States.) | Shanghai |
| Colombo | Seremban (F. M States) | Tientsin |
| Karachi | Bangkok | Hankow |
| Amritsar | Batavia | Yokohama |
| Penang | Sourabaya | Kobe |
| Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.) | Saigon | New York |

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.

JOHN GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital..... „ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund..... „ 5,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India.

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

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Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager
Standard Buildings, Bombay, 31st December, 1910.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3½ per cent, per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

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The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities, and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

TO PARENTS.

COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attention. Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd, Bombay, and Mr. R. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

## FOR SALE, WANTED, &C.

FOR SALE—MATHERAN.

THE property of A. K. OLIVER, Esqr., MOUNT ERIC. The House is well furnished, and can be seen up to the 9th of March.

For particulars apply to—
F. D. STRANACK, Esqr.,
Bank of Burmah,
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THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

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Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT, per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

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Secretary and Treasurer.

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|---|---|---|
|

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

A GOOD OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES, situate near Two Tanks, on Upper Duncan Road, Kamatipura, 8th Street, and three big chawls opposite Elphinstone Road Station, on the north side of Elphinstone Mill, out of Fort, Bombay.

HIGH COURT.
O. C. J.
Suit No. 83 of 1910.
Cassum Haji Jooseb .....Plaintiff
vs.
Currimbhai Ramji and others.....Defendants.

Under instructions from Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, Messrs. Crushna Patta and Co., and on account and at the risk of the mortgagors Khoja Karrimbhai Ramji and Khoja Lowji Keshswji, under and virtue of the power of sale given under the several indentures of mortgage, dated respectively the 31st day of July 1905, the 30th day of April, 1906, and 2nd day of November, 1907, and pursuant to the decree in suit No. 83 of 1910, dated the 14th day of July 1910, hereafter referred to Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will sell the undermentioned properties, on the premises, on the undermentioned days at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.).

Lot No. 1.

Sale of Duncan Road Property, on SATURDAY, 4th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground containing by admeasurement 256 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the western side of Upper Duncan Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 2840, 3039 and 3140, and New No. 17052, Old Survey No. 4/2148, 4434 and 4466 and New Survey No. 5679, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward No. 533, and Street No. 416-420, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—on or towards the east by the Duncan Road, on or towards the west and north by the property of Noorbhai Nathoo, by the property of Rajoobai, and on or towards the south by the Essji Mangalji.

Lot No. 2.

Sale of Kamatipura 8th Street, on SUNDAY, the 5th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p. m. (S. T.)

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Government quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 80 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at 8th Kamatipura Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 4165, 4166 and 4167 and New Nos. 10,743, 10,744, Old Survey No. 1, 2/3723, 3724 and New Survey No. 6339, 6340 and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under E Ward Nos. 1730, 1731 and Street No. 36, 38 and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Umji Sayana, on or towards the west by the property of Lakha Gaina, on or towards the north by the 8th Kamatipura Street, and on or towards the south by the sweeper's passage.

Lot No. 3.

Sale of Elphinstone Road Property, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (S T.)

Lot No. 3 and 4 will be sold together.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Firstly.—All that piece or parcel of Government Forss land or ground, containing by admeasurement 6585 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Road outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 78-78-208 208, 209-209-221-221, and New Nos. A-11977, 11978, and New Survey Nos. 3-1923, 4-1924, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3499 (1), 3502, 3515 and Street Nos. 963, 966, 978, Ward Nos. 3499 (2), Street No. 963 A, Ward No. 3499 (3), and Street No. 963, B Ward No. 3503 (1), and Street No. 967, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the east by the property of Radhabai, widow of Shantaram Narayan, on or towards the west by a water passage, on or towards the north by the property of Radhabai. widow of Shantaram Narayan, and on or towards the south by the Public Passage.

Lot No. 4.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

Secondly.—All that piece or parcel of Government forss land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,230 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenement or buildings standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone side of Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 49,51,88 and New No. A/11934, 12849, and New Survey No. 1B/1927, 1C/1927, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under G. Ward Nos. 3503, (2), and Street No. 957 A. Ward No. 3503 (3), and Street No. 967B, and bounded as follows, i.e. :—On or towards the East by a water passage, on or towards the West by the Tulsi Water pipe, on or towards the North by the property of Kasinath Vithoba and on or towards the South by the Public passage, and all aforesaid 4 properties were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagors, Carimbhoy Ramji and Lowji Kessowji, and are now in the occupation of the tenants of R. D. Sethna, Esquire, Receiver, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 83 of 1910, under an order, dated the 24th day of November, 1910.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for the Receiver at their office No. 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to undersigned Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF OLD CHINA.

OLD EMBROIDERY, PRECIOUS JADE AND CRYSTAL FIGURES, CARVING, Etc.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI & Co, will, on THURSDAY, the 9th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction, at their Sales Room, 21 Meadow Street, at 2-45 p. m. (S. T.), a collection of old Chinese curiosities and old Chinese consisting of :—Valuable old Chinese porcelain, old Tibetan Cloisonne rare old embroidered Imperial boots, temple, dados, jackets, skirts, valuable Jade carvings and figures, including one precious crystal vase, engraved and ring hanging from handles, a crystal figure of goats, ivory carved and engraved table screens, and several other old and rare precious articles.

Goods will be on view two days previous the sale. Catalogues on application.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTIES,

situate at Ganeshwady, known as the Family House of the Late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji and a Chawl adjacent to it.

In the High Court of Judicature at Bombay.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Suit No. 238 of 1908.
Jivavahoo, widow .....Plaintiff.
vs.
Sakarvahoo, widow, and others .....Defendants.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, the Receiver of the estate of Damoder Lakhmidas Khimji, deceased, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, by an order made on the 8th day of April, 1908, in the above Suit and pursuant to the directions contained in the order made in the said Suit, on the 23rd day of February, 1911, Messrs. SORABJI COWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will put up for sale by Public Auction, at the premises in two seperate lots, the undermentioned immovable properties comprising of the family house of the late Mr. Lakhmidas Khimji, at Ganeshwady, and the chawl adjacent to it on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of April, 1911, at 4-30 p.m. (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground, containing by admeasurement two hundred and five square yards or thereabouts, [and Registered

## SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,—*Contd.*

by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 130 and 174-174 and 174, New No. 1057, 1068 and 1470 and 1057, Old Survey No. 98 and 130, New Survey No. 1590, together with the messuages, tenements, dwelling houses or buildings standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, under Ward No. 1534 and 1535 and 1516, and Street Nos. 12, 24, 26 and 28 and No. 1. All which premises are situate at and on the southern side of public passage in Ganeshwady, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the east and south by the property of Bora Mahomedalli Tyaballi, on or towards the west by the property of Mahadeo Dada Bhat, and on or towards the north by the Public Road, called Ganeshwady.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTIES.

Lot. No. 2.

All those several pieces or parcel of land or ground adjoining each other containing by admeasurement 1542 square yards or thereabouts, one portion of the said land containing by admeasurement 490 square yards and one-half of a square yards is Fazandari Tenure and the messuge, shops and tenements standing thereon, situate and being on the north side of Old Hanuman Lane, in the Sub-district of Bombay, outside the Fort of Bombay, and are bounded on the north by a passage dividing the property from the property of Vallabhdas Herjiwan, on the south by the Old Hanuman Lane aforesaid, on the east by the properties of Shamji Kanji and Mahaluxmibai of Shri Brijlalji, Knight, C.S.I., and on the west by the properties of Dayal Narsi and Thakersi Govindji, which said premises are assessed under Ward Nos. 1409, 1410, 1411, 1412, 1413, 1414, and 1415, and under Street Nos. 1,2,3,4,5,6,9, 71,73,75,77,79,81, and 85, and by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 161, and Fazandari No. 12.

For further particulars and conditions of sale can be obtained from Messrs. Captain Said Vaidya, the Attorneys for the said Receiver, from their office No. 11, Hornby Road, Fort, or from the Undersigned Auctioneers.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

SALE of VERY VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY, situate at the Junction of the Abdal Rehman Street and at Janjikar Street otherwise known as "Cutlery Bazar," out of Fort, Bombay.

Under instructions from and by the order of Messrs. Jamsetji, Rustomji and Davidas, Attorneys for Mr. Rattanji Bejonji Soonawalla, and on account and at the risk of the heir of the mortgagor Cassum Abdul Gunny, and in pursuant to the power and by virtue of an indenture of mortgage bearing date the 25th day of October, 1866, and further charge dated 17th day of November, 1869, Messrs. SORABJEE CAWASJI and Co., Auctioneers, will, on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of March, 1911, sell by Public Auction the undermentioned property on the premises at 4-30 o'clock (S.T.), in the afternoon.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent, land or ground, containing by admeasurement 148 square yards or thereabouts, together with all messuages, tenement Chawl or range of shops, or buildings thereon, erected and built and called or known by the name of Cotun Chawl situate on the Southern side of Janjikar Street, near Juma Masjid and at the junction of Janjikar Street and Abdul Rehman Street, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 1455, 1456, and New No. 7311, Old Survey No. 1047, 1048 and New Survey No. 1991, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay, formerly under Nos. 5 and 31 and now under B Ward No. 33 and Street No. 147-51 and 175-89, and bounded as follows, i. e. :—On or towards the east partly by the house of Ahmed Esmail Habib Cadoo and partly by the passage for sweepers, on or towards the west by the Rangari Mohalla or Syed Abdal Rehman Street, on or towards the north by the Sheik Alli Janjiker Street, and on or towards the South by the house of Memon Husseintulla Rahimtulla Ahmed.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Davidas, Solicitors for the Attorneys at their office No. 5 Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th March, 1911.

## DAILY EXPORTS.—MARCH 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ness s—1,625 cwts myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—4 bales cotton, Madadully Somjee ; 78 casks goatskins, Nizamudin and Co ; 85 cwts turmeric and 85 cwts dry ginger, E Shultanally; 87 bundles capurmus Moosabhoy Jafferbhoy 100 cwts gum, J Nurbheram ; 10 cases ganja Nusserwanji Bros and Co ; 65 cwts buffalo horns, J M Rahimtoola ; 65 cwts buffalo horns, G Sachadin.

Malwa s—1 bundle cotton carpets, Purshotum Vishram.

FOR HULL.

Quantock s—27,128 cwts cottonseed, Arjoon Khimji; 8,000 cwts cottonseed, T Canji ; 4,074 cwts castorseed and 2,520 cwts cottonseed, G Bhimji ; 8,000 cwts castorseed, W and A Graham and Co ; 562 cwts cottonseed, Tejpal Tulsidas ; 100 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 6,000 cottonseed, W Bucher ; 4,000 cwts castorseed, Mgonlal.

Rinaldo s—56 bales hemp, R Reeves and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clematis s—408 cwts gum, P Jethabhoy.

Galavale s—4,000 cwts castorseed, N Lalubhoy ; 990 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts gingellyseed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 2,043 cwts linseed, M Valabdas ; 2,000 cwts linseed, 2,062 cwts myrabollams, K Keshawji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Grangewood s—240 bales cotton, S M Kirtikar and Co ; 1,250 cwts turmeric, R Morarji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rottenfels s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co; 1,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co : 550 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 1,248 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 100 bales cotton, James Finlay and Co ; 56 bales cotton, Forbes F Campbell and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Kiddle Reeves and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Y H Desai and Co ; 175 cwts olibanum, Musabhoy Jaferbhoy and Co.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—110 bales cotton, P Vishram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Forbes Forbes and Campbell ; 1,005 cwts gingellyssed, Parekh Bros and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Rinaldo s—100 bales hemp, H Govindji.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Persians s—2,000 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

Walballs s—2,700 cwts groundnut, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Persians s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 4,000 cwts linseed. Louis Dreyfus and Co.

Rosslyn s—1,200 cwts gingellyseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Khasyan s—50 cwts Tamarind, N Sowjee.

FOR HONGKONG.

Bingo Maru s—200 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

Delhi s—175 bales twist C Bomonji and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Bingo Maru s—74 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co ; 2,400 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha ; 400 bales cotton, R D Master and Co ; 19 cwts ooplate, N M A Poonawalla ; 500 bales cotton, Khimji Devraj and Co ; 400 bales cotton, B Jairaj and Co ; 2,000 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR YOKKACHI.

Bingo Maru s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR MOJI.

Bingo Maru s—800 bales cotton, the Mitsui Busson Kaisha ; 70 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Company.

FOR OSAKA.

Bingo Maru s—50 bales cotton, the Japan Cotton Trading Co.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ALLEN—February 10, the wife of the Ven W Allen, Archdeacon of Manchester of a son.

BUTE—February 8, at Cardiff Castle, the Marchioness of Bute of a son.

COLMAN—February 8, at Southsea, the wife of Percy E Colman, late Lieutenant, South African Constabulary of a son.

FANE—February 7, at 20 King Street, Portman Square, the Hon. Mrs Fane of a son.

MACPHERSON—February 11, at Westlake, West Coker, Yeovil, the wife of Commander Duncan Macpherson, of a son.

WALKER—February 9, at 6 Seamore Place, Mayfair W, the wife of Capt J B Walker (late) 14th Hussars of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ABRAHAM—DAVIES—February 9, in the Chapel, Charterhouse, E C, Edgar Gaston Furtado Abraham, to Ruth Eastre, daughter of the Master of Charterhouse, granddaughter of the late Admiral George Davies.

PEILE—DRUMMOND—February 7, at St. Margaret's Church, Westminster, the Ven James Hamilton Francis Peile, Archdeacon of Warwick, to Margaret Hester, daughter of Mr Allan Drummond.

POWELL—KEITH-FALCONER—February 7, at the Chapel Royal, Hampton Court Palace, E B Powell, to Sybil Blanche, daughter of the late Major the Hon Charles Keith-Falconer.

WEST—WARD-JACKSON—February 7, at St. James's, Piccadilly, Arthur Charles Sackville West son of the late Major Robert West, Indian Army, to Susan Emily, daughter of the late W C Ward-Jackson.

DEATHS.

ANTROBUS—February 12, at 167 Victoria Street, Robert Crawford Antrobus, son of the late Sir Edmund Antrobus, second baronet, aged 80.

BLAIN—February 11, at Cavendish Crescent South The Park, Nottingham, William Arbuthnot Blain, Kt J P, aged 76.

CAMPBELL,—February 8, at 8 Foulis Terrace, S W Admiral Sir Charles Campbell, K C M G, C B, D S O, aged 68.

ELMES—February, 6, at 28 Elphinstone Road, Southsea, Major-Gen, Jonathan William Elmes (retired).

SARGON.—Ann, relict of the late Michael, Sargon born at Ballybay, Co. Monaghan, 19th April, 1837, died at Ilford, Essex, 2nd March, 1911.

## BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute Sports, 3 p. m.
Elphinstone College Sports, 5 p. m.
Bombay Extra Races.
Grand Lodge A. S. F. I. Farewell Meeting and Dinner to Colonel Forman, Grand Master, 7 p. m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m. Special attraction, "Joan of Braganza" a Magnificent Historical film.
Skating Rink : Practice Session, 8 to 9 a.m. Ladies Session, 9 to 10 a.m., Evening Sessions, 6 to 8 p.m.

Maxim : "Business whets the appetite and gives a relish to pleasure."

THE FATIMABIBI M. AMIN ROGAY DISPENSARY.—During the month of February, the total number of patients that were treated in this dispensary was 5,156 of whom 2,040 were males, 1,796 females, and 1,320 children. The average daily attendance was 184.

SHETH JAMNADAS JIVANDAS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, PORBUNDER.—During the month of February the total number of patients treated in this Dispensary was 2,892, among them the number of new admissions was 1,023. The average daily attendance was 103.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month February, the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this Dispensary was 2,576. Among them the number of new admission was 576. The average daily attendance was 92.

STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.—To-morrow the Senior class of the Brotherhood will meet at 9 a.m. (S.T.), in the Hall of the Prarthana Mandir, Girgaon, when the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will conduct the class, and will give a lecture on "Undrunuti Prelude." The Junior class of the Brotherhood will meet the same hour at Bhuleshwar in the Goculdas Tejpal High School and will be conducted by Mr. K. G. Dubash.

ACCIDENT IN THE NEW DOCKS.—Yesterday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital, touching the death of Nicolas De'Souza, a fitter, aged 20. It appeared from evidence that the deceased with other fitters was engaged in a transit shed which is under construction in the New Docks, when a stancheon fell on him on Thursday, and he was severely injured He was removed to the hospital, where he died on admission. The jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

BAND AT THE MAHALAXMI RACES.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. A. Mallandaine, Bandmaster, commencing at 3 p.m. this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Myrolla la Jolie | Bernian |
| Trio and Clarionet Solo, Buondelmonte | | Pacini |
| A. Descriptive Piece | The Grasshopper's Dance | Bucalossi |
| B. An Indian Romance, Hobomoko | | Reeves |
| Selection | A Gaiety Girl | S. Jones |
| Valse | | Wiener Frauen |
| A. Serenata | Angel's Serenade | G. Braga |
| B. Characte. Piece | The Uhlan's Call | Eilenberg |
| Selection | The Earl and the Girl | Caryll |

BAND AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. H. Powys Lane and Officers, the Band of the 96th Berar Infantry, will play the following programme of music at the Esplanade Bandstand commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Overture | Auf-den-Alpen | Hirfarth |
| Waltz | Merry Widow | Franz Lehar |
| Sketchy | Down South | Myddleton |
| Incidental Music | Monsieur Beaucaire | Rossi |
| Selection | Harry Lauder's songs | J Ord Hume |
| Waltz | Chocolate Soldier | Oscar Straus |
| Morceau | Enchanted Chimes | J.S. Haugill |
| Intermezzo | Forget me not | A Macbeth |

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R.E. Pigott, V. D., and the Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols. will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, Bandmaster, this evening:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | The Mountain Gnomes | Eilenberg |
| Overture | Zanetta | Auber |
| Valse | Casino Tanze | Gung'l |
| Selection | The Casino Girl | Englander |
| Characteristic | Badinage | Windoatt |
| Selection | The Quaker Girl | Monckton |
| Two-Step | The Lobster's Promenade | Douglas |

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—By kind permission of Lieut-Col. H. R. Vaughan and Officers the Band of the 1st Battalion, the Royal Warwickshire Regiment, will play the following programme of music at 6 p.m. (S. T.), this evening :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| March | Berliner Blut | Paul Lincke |
| Valse | The Barcarolle | Petras |
| Grand Selection | Lohengrin | Richard Wegner |
| A. Morceau | Saint d'Amour | Edward Elgar |
| B. Two-Step | Yip-I-Addy-I-Ay | W. Cobb |
| Valse | Septembre | Godwin |
| Serenade | La Paloma | Yardier |
| Selection | Harry Lauder's Songs | Arr. Hume |
| Sketch | Mumbling Moss | Thurban |

FATAL TRAM-CAR ACCIDENT.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest at the G. T. Hospital yesterday, in view of the dead body of a Parsi, widow, named Ruttonbai, aged about 40. The evidence showed that on the 13th ultimo, the deceased, while getting out of a tram-car before it stopped near the Old Police Court, fell and her right foot was crushed under one of the wheels of the car. She was being treated in the hospital, when gangrene set in and the injured foot had to be amputated. She got worse and died yesterday morning. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

PREVENTION OF SMOKE.—On Thursday, the 9th instant, a public lecture illustrated with lantern slides will be delivered by Mr. B. W. Bagshawe, A. M. I. Mech. E, at the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute on "Smoke Prevention and the Combustion of Doal by the Underfeed System of Firing." The lecture will enter in details as to the difficulties met with in firing boiler furnaces and show how these problems have been met and overcome by the Underfeeding sytem. It may be of interest to steam users to learn that this method of firing is already working successfully in Calcutta, burning Indian coal smokelessly and economically. The lecture will begin at 7-30 p.m.

## EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

A stirring. dramatic picture is announced by the Excelsior management for the coming week as the big attraction. "Robert the Silent" is one of the great historical films which are now so popular, and Pathe Freres have spared no expense in securing the finest artistes in France to portray the leading characters. In addition, the whole film has been taken in one of the greatest castles in France and with the help of hundreds of auxiliaries dressed with the costumes of the period. A series of fascinating pictures has been secured of the story of this great man and his infatuation for the gipsy girl and his tragic death have been faithfully recorded, and the audience will not fail to appreciate the way it is shown in rich colouring. The management have several surprises in the way of comic films and will introduce them on Saturday night. Patrons are asked to take notice that the Excelsior will show three times nightly, as before and the times etc., will be found in our advertisement columns. Special notice may be made of the prize show to-morrow night. when one gold watch and two silver ones will be given away. It is a chance of enjoying a good hour's show together with a chance of securing a handsome present free.

## THE SKATING RINK.

This popular place of amusement quite outdid all its former efforts in catering for public amusement by the Gymkhana Sports which took place on Thursday night, and the show drew a big gathering of spectators as well as competitors. The two Services, the Army and the Navy, were ably represented, and by the contested events, proved their enquality in prowess, for, whilst the Soldiers gained in one item, the Sailors gained in another. It must have been an equal y interesting evening for the Royal Warwickshire Regiment team as for the men of H. M. S. "Hyacinth" and also the spectators, for the enthusiasm throughout was very great, the large audience applauding and cheering each event, as it was gone through. On Tuesday, a Cinderella Dance and skating is announced, a combination which should draw a large attendance.

## HYDERABAD NOTES.

### Prize Distribution at Convent.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, FEB. 24.

The prize distribution to the pupils of the Convent of the Most Holy Rosary at Chudderghaut was a function that combined business with pleasure, as it was preceded by a little entertainment, very nice in itself and creditable to the girls who took part in it. Miss Dinjishah played an introductory overture on the piano, followed by a Pianoforte Duet with Mrs. Pallonji, after which an address of welcome was read by Miss Fernandez. The next item was an amusing Cantata, entitled "The White Garland," in which Miss Strettle acted the Garland Queen. The entertainment terminated with a pretty So'o on the piano by Miss Pallonji. Father Pagani now read the School Report, which bore evidence of good work and the progress that had been made. Mrs. (Colonel) Shore then distributed the prizes. Amongst others there were present Colonel Shore. Director of H. H. Nizam's Medical Department, and the Hon'ble Mr, Syed Hossein Bilgrami,

Six months more will complete the first decade of Maharaja Sir Kishen Pershad's assumption of office as Prime Minister of Hyderabad. During his regime, no occasion arose to test his abilities as a statesman politician,, or diplomatist. His administration has had nothing to do with dynamics or anything which meant action or adventure. Quiet and unassuming, by nature, with circumscribed and limited powers, his personality his buried in his individuality and a studious course of masterly inactivity has rendered his position secure as a sinecure almost and he has fulfilled the requirements of his master in being the medium of communication between the Nizam and his administration, in which his predecessors so signally failed, Sir Kishen Pershad is just now in Aurungabad, and it is common talk in influential circles that he will be succeeded by the young Nawab Salar Jung who, in the administration of the State, will be under the absolute guidance of that astute and veteran Statesman, Nawab Shahab Jung Iztikhar-ul-Mulk, Bahadur, who for twenty-six years has held the portfolio of Minister for Police and Public Works. As coming events cast their shadows before them, there are many indications that lend colour to the current talk. It must not be forgotten that in leasing the Berars in 1902 in perpetuity,' besides the annual rental of 25 lakhs provided for there were two other conditions, namely the hoisting of His Highness's Nishan (flag) and the firing of a salute of 21 guns on each anniversary of his birth as well as the recognition of his absolute right to choose his own Minister.

## ARRIVALS.

### Per s. s. "Salsette," March 3.

The P. and O. Co's Mail Steamer "Salsette," with the English Mails of the 17th instant, arrived in Bombay harbour yesterday morning with the following passengers :—

LONDON TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Blackburne, Miss M | McMaster Miss E |
| Blomfield, C B Mrs, D S O | Nelson, Mr E |
| Maj-Gen E J | Paine Maj J H |
| Booker, Mr A W, Mrs child | Price, Lt R C P |
| Bradley, Mr T A Mrs and child | Pitt, Mr St G Lane Foss |
| Crichton, Mr J B | Rowan, Mr A C |
| Dunlop, Mrs R | Shepherd, Mr W H |
| Eade, Mr C | Scholefield, Mr M T |
| Grant Miss M A | Scott, Mr C A |
| Herdman, Miss M S | Temple Mr T W |
| Hoare, Mrs H J and Miss | Tribe, Mr H |
| Jenkin, Mrs S H | Thit, Maung P O |
| James Miss J J | Wright, Mr P L |
| Kirkman, Mr W G and Mrs Kaji, Mrs | Wise, Mrs E B |

GIBRALTER TO BOMBAY.—Kaji, Mr.

MARSEILLES TO BOMBAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Alazraki, Mr A E | Paterson, Mr J J C |
| Boyd, Mr F K and Mrs | Pollard, Dr Hilda |
| Bolus, Mr E J | Ross, Maj F G C |
| Brown, Mr J C | Rao, Mr |
| Coutes, Mr F | Rapson, Mr N Mrs and child |
| Dankes, Capt C | Simple, Lt Col Sir D |
| Edwards, Lt C | Sewill, Mr S E |
| Goward, Mr E A | Smith, Mrs S H |
| Hole, Mr R S and Mrs | Stephens, Mr H N |
| Johnson, Mr F D Mrs | Turner, Maj F |
| Jung, Mr B | Ummen, Mr J |
| Moir, Mr J E | Whilley, Mr L |
| Morrison Mr D | Wilson, Mr J E |
| Newton Mr H G T | |

BRINDISI TO BOMBAY.—Lawtas, Lt Col J

LONDON TO KARACHI.

| | |
|---|---|
| Johnson, Miss | Murison, Capt C C, Mrs, 2 infts, and child |
| Maxwell, Capt, M & Inft | |

### Per s.s. "D, Balduino," Mar. 6.

Passengers expected to arrive per steamer "D Balduino," from Genoa on the 6th instant (afternoon.)

| | |
|---|---|
| Chiapusso Rev | Pal, Mr |
| Dell' Orto Mr | Powell, Mr and Mrs |
| Eliot, Mrs | Perkinson, Miss |
| Greenwood, Miss W J | Parodi, Mr |
| Kandy, Mr L | Reynolds, Mr |
| McClerotty, Lt | Stephens, Mr and Mrs |
| Maneckchund, Mr | Miss and child |

## BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

### THE JAIRAJBHOY ESTATE.

### Trustees and Beneficiaries Sued.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman began the hearing of the suit brought by Cassambhoy Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy against Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Peerbhoy, Bart., and seventeen others in respect of his father's estate, praying for a declaration that whether or no the indenture of January, 1886, and the trustee therein, contained a valid disposition of the properties mentioned therein ; also, that if the indentures and trusts should be held valid, the defective execution of the deed in plaint referred to might be aided by the Court, and the provisions of the deed might be declared valid and binding as a variation of the indenture, and for a declaration that he was now absolutely entitled to all the properties comprised in the indenture subjected to the right of the sixth, seventh and eighth defendants.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, Mr. E. B. Raikes and Mr. G. R. Lowndes, appeared for the plaintiff ; for the first four trustees appeared Mr. D. N. Bahadurji and Mr. J. H. Vakeel ; the Hon'ble the Advocate-General and Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the sixth defendant. The Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad and Mr. Desai were for the seventh defendant ; the eighth defendant was represented by the Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. Jayakar; Mr. J. D. Davar and Mr. D. F. Mulla were for the eleventh and twelvth defendants ; Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Koyaji were for the ninth and tenth defendants. Mr. Sayani and Mr. Tyebji were for the thirteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth defendants. Mr. Sayani appeared with Mr. Jafferbhoy for defendants Nos. 14 to 16.

Mr. Banadurji, before continuing his address, called Allarakhia Jaitha to prove Noor Mahomed's signature on certain letters written to the Municipal Assessor and Collector in respect of his private properties as well as the trust properties. Witness said that in the letters in respect of the trust properties Noor Mahomed had described himself as the manager of the trust estate.

Cross-examined by Mr. Setalvad, witness said he had obtained a legacy under the will of 1881. The moneys in respect thereof were paid to him.

Mr. Inverarity reserved his cross-examination.

Mr. Bahadurji then continued his address. Counsel submitted that under the circumstances of this case, the Court could not aid the execution of the second deed. He contended that under the Mahomedan Law, the settlor had no power to revoke this deed and hence the Court would not aid the execution. Now, if it were held that the deed of 1886 was void by reason of transfer or by reasons of its provisions, they would have to determine the question of limitation. The plaintiff, counsel said, was not a beneficiary in the estate and he did not claim interest in it, but he claimed against it. Counsel said that the trustees were adversely in possession for over 12 years against him and his suit was therefore barred. It had been suggested by Mr. Inverarity that as the plaintiff attained majority in 1907, the Limitation Act did not apply, but counsel said that to that section 9 of the Limitation Act was a complete answer because time began to run immediately the deed was executed in favour of the trustees against the heirs of the settlor. Counsel then cited several authorities in support of his contentions and concluded his address.

Mr. Tyebji next addressed the Court on behalf of his clients on the legal question and on certain Mahomedan authorities and submitted that in this case several circumstances did exist which made the deed of 1886 irrevocable.

The case is proceeding.

## COMMERCIAL GYMKHANA CASE.

On the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday afternoon, the suit brought by Gerald Pickard against C. B. Robinson and others in respect of his rights as a member of the Commercial Gymkhana was again called on before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell for arguments on the question of costs.

Mr. Campbell, on behalf of the plaintiff, informed his Lordship that his client did intend to appeal against the decision of the Court.

His Lordship, thereupon, ordered that the plaintiff should pay the defendants' costs.

## DEATH SENTENCES COMMUTED.

On the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, the Hon'ble Sir Narayen G. Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton disposed of the appeal from a decision of Mr. C. Roper, Sessions Judge of Poona, who convicted Gangi, a woman and two others, No. one of abetment of murder and Nos. two and three of murder and sentenced them to death. Mr. R B. Gupte appeared for the first accused, Mr. N. K. Mastakar, for the second, and Mr. M. M. Pradhan for the third accused and the Government Pleader for the Crown.

It appeared that on the 13th November last, the corpse of an adult male was found in a stream, which passes from Kachrewadi to Khadkala. It was in a decomposed state. The Sub-Inspector who made inquiries into the case learnt that the first accused had arrived with a stranger at Kachrewadi a few days before the corpse was discovered. The woman was arrested and ornaments and apparel were found which belonged to Bhoriram, a Purdeshi, resident of Bombay. All the accused made full confessions which showed that the first accused instigated the male prisoners and conspired with them to murder the man. It appeared that the deceased was thrown into the stream head downwards and was held down until life was extinct.

Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but, owing to the paucity of evidence as to the exact circumstances under which the murder was committed, commuted the sentence of death to one of transportation for life in case of each of the accused.

## POLICE COURTS.

### ALLEGED MURDER AT BASSEIN.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Hector DeGama, a European Portuguese, was charged with the murder of one Ramsukh Ramdin, a tongawalla, on the 29th January at Bassein. Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. D. B. Binning, Barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, Solicitors, defended the accused.

Mrs. Mary Spiers, examined by Mr. Nicholson, said she knew the accused, whom she accompanied on the 28th of January to Bassein on a shooting expedition. They were accompanied by the accused's servant. They left Bombay at 10-30 p.m. and arrived at Bassein Road at 1 a. m. She and the accused went to the ladies' waiting-room and waited there till break of day. They told the servant to wake them at 4 o'clock, which instruction he carried out. They prepared 'chhota hazri' in the waiting room, assisted by the servant. The accused had his gun and cartridges with him in the case shown her. The sticks shown her were in the barrels. After taking the "chhota hazri" the accused took the gun out of its case and fixed it up. She did not know if he loaded it then. He told her he wanted the gun ready in case he might have a chance of shooting wild ducks on the way

## THE RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

### Debate at Ottawa.

The debate at Ottawa on this agreement was resumed on February 14, by Mr. Foster, ex-Minister of Finance, who was in possession of the House at the adjournment on Feb. 9. He covered a great deal of ground, and enlivened his argument with a personal reference to the Ministers of Finance and Customs which was greatly appreciated by the Opposition. His objections to the Agreement were that it would check the influx of British capital, that it created unstable conditions, that it violated the Premier's pledge not to revise the tariff until a tariff commission had been appointed, that it deals a death-blow to the British Preference, and that the promised benifits to the Canadian farmer were delusive.

The Toronto correspondent of the "Times" says that the Agreement will be passed, but not with a full Government majority.

By twelve votes to seven the provisional Reciprocity Agreement between Canada and the United States was on Feb. 11 favourably reported on by the Committee of Ways and Means of the American House of Representatives.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means (says Reuter) points out that, apart from the item of raw cotton, Canada takes more American products than any other nation except the United Kingdom. The report continues:—"He must be blind indeed who cannot see the significance of her remarkable pre-eminence in the commerce of the United States. The forces of nature draw the two countries together with a potency which cannot be nullified by mutual tariffs and other devices by which statesmen keep nations asunder."

Mr. Roosevelt, speaking at a Lincoln Day celebration at Michigan, urged the adoption of the reciprocity arrangement with Canada. He added:—"Among the Powers of the earth there is none with whom Americans should desire to be on a more intimate footing of equal rights nor to whom they should be more closely bound in relations of mutual helpfulness esteem and goodwill." He said he welcomed the proposed Reciprocity Agreement as marking a signal advance in bringing about the closest and friendliest relations between the two countries.

Mr. Cannon, Speaker of the House of Representatives has written to a member of the Illinois State Legislature that a free pass for agricultural products would give Canada all the advantage. The gain of the United States in the Canadian market would not be enough to interfere with English trade. The proposed retention of the duty on dressed meats Mr. Cannon adds, is a conspicuous case of discrimination.

In concluding a speech against the Reciprocity Agreement with Canada at a dinner given by the Silk Association of America in New York on Saturday, Senator Heyburn asked the 400 manufacturers who were present whether they wanted Reciprocity. The unanimous response was "Yes!"

"GREAT END NOW PENDING."

A speech which will surely have the effect of making Canada pause before assenting to the proposed Tariff Agreement with the United States was delivered in the House of Representatives a Washington on Feb, 14 by Mr. Champ Clark the Democratic leader who is a likely candidate for the Presidency in 1912. That speech points to the possibility of the political absorption of Canada—otherwise annexation—by the United States.

Mr. Champ Clark, in the course of his speech, conjured up a picture, as the direct result of reciprocity, of "the American flag flying over the whole of British North America right up to the Pole.' He added that realisation of that ideal would have been appreciably nearer than it is to-day had the United States not committed the egregious blunder of denouncing the treaty of 1854. He proceeded (says the "Mail" correspondent) to describe reciprocity as an essential factor for the promotion of peace.

He was interrupted by Mr. Norris, a leader of the Republican "Insurgents," who asked if the annexation of Canada would tend to preserve peace with Britain.

"Certainly it would," replied Mr. Clark, adding that from present indications "Britain would joyfully assent to the northern Dominion becoming part of the Republic." Mr. Clark ended with the emphatic declaration. "That is the great end now pending." He declared that President Taft would enjoy the whole-hearted support of the Democrats on behalf of reciprocity, which the majority of the Republicans were fighting. "We intend, too" he cried, "to claim the entire credit for the Bill."

Mr. Clark announced that as soon as the Democrats came into power in the next session of the House they would carry through a wholesale revision of the tariff.

Mr. Broussard, Democrat, vehemently urged consideration of an amendment providing for the suspension of the operation of the Bill if and when Canada should grant a further preference to Britain.

The Reciprocity Bill was passed by the House of Representatives by 2 0 votes to 92.

The Washington correspondent of the Associated Press says that he news that Mr. Champ Clark's allusions to the possible annexation of Canada had created excitement abroad occasioned great surprise and amusement in the capital. Mr. Clark's entire speech was half in a humorous, half in a taunting vein. The House roared with laughter most of the time.

At Chicago, on Feb. 15, Mr Knox, the American Secretary of State, made an important speech on Reciprocity. He declared that the design of the Agreement was to remove artificial barriers between two peoples who were largely of the same race, who pursued the same course of development, and whose social relations had become intimate and complex. But in language of unmistakable sincerity he disclaimed all political motives.

THE EFFECT OF THE AGREEMENT ON PRICES.

Mr. C. N. Armstrong, of Montreal, who has long held a prominent position in the Canadian railway world, and who is now in London in connection with a project for a new line between Montreal and Georgian Bay, has expressed himself emphatically against the Reciprocity Agreement. If the Agreement should be ratified, he declared, the immediate result would be a marked increase in the cost of living in Canada. At the present moment the prices of food in Montreal were thirty per cent. below those in New York, and yet they had risen considerably in the last ten years. Beef which used to be 7d. per lb. was now 1s.; mutton which used to be 6d. per lb. was now 1s.; butter which used to cost 10d. per lb. now cost 1s 8d. Under the new trade agreement the demand for all foodstuffs would speedily bring Canadian prices to a level with those in New York, and the Canadian wage-earner would suffer. It was exceedingly probable that mutton would finally have to be imported from New Zealand and the price of beef would be completely under the control of the American trust, which would now be able to import Canadian live stock and corner the market on both sides of the line.

As for wheat, Mr. Armstrong continued, the Americans would be glad to get the Candian hard variety, which they could not produce on their own soil. This would result in the displacement of a certain amount of inferior wheat, which would find its way to England. The additional demand might put the price up, but he thought that matter would right itself sooner or later by increased production. More American farmers would cross the line—perhaps this year there would be 200,000 instead of the 100,000 of last year—and the production would receive a great stimulus. But personally he thought the Canadian millers would suffer although he noticed that they themselves were divided in their opinions. The fruit-growers also would suffer, especially those of Ontario, from the competition of the South. There the seasons were earlier, and the surplus would be sent to Canada and be on sale before the Canadian product had ripened. The Ontario fruit-growers would not "get the first run," and every business men knew what that meant. As to timber pulp, Canadians would have to see to it that the business of manufacturing pulp did not all go across the border and that they were not reduced merely to exporting the raw material to be worked up in the United States. If that happened many thousands of men would be thrown out of work. Moreover there was another danger—that of the denudation of their forests owing to the absence of strict forestry regulations as to replanting, &c, combined with the heavy demand from the the United States.

Mr. Armstrong said he considered that the Canadian Pacific and Grand Trunk Pacific would be hard hit in respect of through traffic from the Far West but on the other hand, there would probably be more traffic from the middle Western States, since Montreal was certainly the natural harbour for the whole of the North-West and already more grain was shipped there than at New York. In the western half of Canada those systems would gain which had lines running across the border, for these would for instance, probably be called upon to carry great loads of grain to Minneapolis for milling whence it would later be sent to Montreal for shipment.

"It is going to be a big thing for the farmers," Mr. Armstrong concluded, "but why sacrifice" every one else to them? They are already the most prosperous people in Canada."

In the Dominion House of Commons yesterday, Mr. Fielding made a statement explaining the effect of the Reciprocity Agreement on the trade of France, with whom Canada has a special commercial treaty, and of the 12 countries which are entitled to most-favoured-nation treatment. He added that where the rates under the Agreement are lower than these now enjoyed by British countries, the latter will be reduced accordingly. Canada's right to deal with her own tariff has not been limited.

The special correspondent of the "Times" at Toronto gives expression to the fears entertained by many Canadians that the Agreement may enable American railway and industrial commbinations not only to get control of Canadian trade, but to exercise an injurious effect on Canadian politics.

SIR JAMES WHITNEY'S VIEWS.

Speaking in the Ontario Legislature: Sir James Whitney, the Premier, said :—"The Canadian Ministers never expected to make an agreement, and were to come back and tell the Western farmers that they had tried but failed. But the wise and crafty President was too much for them, and they brought back to Ottawa materials for the utter ruin of the British connection with the continent of North America. To their monumental surprise the United States representatives were ready to go further than they wanted, so they brought back dynamite in their suit cases, and to-day a little bird is carrying the news all over the American continent that Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. Fielding are shivering at the situation, and their worst enemies could not wish them a more uncomfortable position. We are proud of our position as auxiliaries of the British Empire, and yet we are told by the foreigner that we are at the parting of the ways. Are we willing to consent to the strangling of our industries, the destruction of the present commercial situation, and to sit down contentedly and take part along with men who will sneer at us for our want of patriotism? I say that those who are endeavouring to put us in that position should beware what may befall.

"ANNEXATION" RESOLUTION KILLED. BY MR. TAFT.

Washington, Feb. 17.

The resolution of Mr. Bennett, a Republican opponent of the reciprocity agreement with Canada, which requested the President to begin negotiations with a view to the annexation of Canada—a resolution which was regarded as a move to incite Canada to opposition—was killed to-day in a meeting of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives. Ten members of the Committee voted against the resolution, and Mr. Bennett alone voted for it.

CANADIAN TRADE PROTEST

Toronto, Feb. 17.

The action of the Toronto Board of Trade (Chamber of Commerce) last night is probably the most serious blow the reciprocity agreement has yet received. A non-partisan gathering carried a resolution against it, couched in exceedingly strong language, by a Majority of 289 to 13

## THE PERSIAN BORDER.

### A Remote Spot in the Empire.

I suppose there is no spot in the Empire, writes Arthur W. Howlett in the "Manchester Guardian," more remote than Robat, on the Persian frontier. To reach it is a month's journey by camel across a sterile and well-nigh waterless desert. I lies on an eminence above a great sweep of bare grey mulls, or gorge which looks as though it had lately been devastated by floods, though it is probable that nothing more than a trickle has meandered down it for centuries. There, in a rocky wilderness, sits the old mud-walled fort with its six mud towers and its curtain walls loopholed and crenelated. The camels wander in and out through its gateway, and pass up and down the track they have trodden among the stones to their frugal pasturage; and the camelmen, dirty, unkempt, heedless join in little groups on the threshold to discuss the happenings of their crude and narrow lives. At evening, when each jagged peak pierces the golden haze of the west with its fierce array of pinnacles, the camelmen kneel where they are, some in the nulls, some in the gateway, some on a crag-side, as the hour has taken them, and, facing Mecca, make the evening prayer. A gleam of fire shines out from the base of a huge black cliff that fronts the fort across the nulla, where some camelmen, Afghans, Persians, or Brahuis, have newly arrived with their wares; and the echo of their voices comes at intervals as the wind dies and rises again.

A DESOLATE GRANDEUR.

To be there, one single sahib in all the alien host, with a thousand peaks around seeming all to concentrate, to imprison you and cut you off from your kind—this is a dream, that grows to be a nightmare, if allowed to persist. No tragedy-monger could conceive a scene of sadder and more desolate grandeur; but to make tragedy there must be a human element of tragic potentialities, and the most imaginative would fail to invest camelmen and gostherds with the necessary play of emotional forces. The rocks, the desert, the sky, the camels, and the goats that might have come out of a Sunday school book about the Patriarchs, all might serve; but these things, so strange to my eyes still, though so often gazed on, will not serve of themselves. A caravan passed through one night; the next day it was looted. Five of its members were killed. Last night they were sitting here by the fort, talking over the fire. But now everything is as usual. There was some wailing of women, then the pariah dogs started to bark. But no pomp, no flags half-mast, no black bands, no muffled drums. What happened to them yesterday may happen to us to-morrow. Life is from day to day; there is no past, no future. The only record of it all—the tale of long desert journeys, of months of patient wandering of nights like these out under the rainless sky, of the treacherous shot from the hill-top of the dried up water hole—is all written at last in a little heap of white stones, with the dried heads of a few goats, the horns of a gud (wild sheep) from the precipice, decorating without vanity some rocky niche of the wayside.

A LAND OF DROUGHT.

Summer drought, an appalling heat, swirling winds laden with grit, sweep down the nulls like the Furies let loose, wielding the scourges of all the vilest diseases that torture mankind—small-pox, scurvy, fevers, and those horrible sores which, if they do heal, scar for life while Nature, no more relenting, attires herself with them and calls up her hidden hosts of reptile and insect terrors. The last three miles of my journey here my camel which had carried me three days, gave out, and I had to walk the remaining distance to the fort over the loose stones of the nulla. Two levies were with me, armed with old Government carbines and mounted on wiry little Baluchi ponies. They offered me their ponies but I refused. I had an obstinate mule of a camelman. It was his fault the camel had broken down, and I had a mind to teach him a lesson. I secretly noted his look of consternation when I got down to walk. The two levies looked at him angrily. The shame of a sahib who was in their care arriving at the fort on foot! They again urged me to take one of their ponies, but I again refused, and told them to ride behind while I walked. The track, which was all sunimmer with the glare, made two or three twists among the rocks before it came out at the foot of the broad, steep nulla, at the head of which appeared the fort. Soon after I heard my sepoy orderly who had been a little way behind with my baggage camel, calling the refractory camelman all the savoury titles in which Oriental tongues abound, and imploring things to happen to him which, if but one-tenth befall will satisfy me entirely.

THE PROJECTED RAILWAY.

And now there is to be a railway coming through here—India, Baluchistan, Persia, Constantinople and home. Is there? Looking out from the fort at that tumbled disarray of savage hilltops, it seems as likely there will be one on the moon. Yet come it will; it seems on material grounds so reasonable that it should, even white, as I say it is so incompatible with the scenery. There is an Afghan fort a short distance away lying in a deep-walled gorge among the mountains. From a peak above our fort to which I had climbed it was possible to see down into it, and to watch the Amir's soldiers who hold it. Between us ran the boundary of Persia and Afghanistan. It was an odd sensation to know that you could go down there and get your throat cut; and the only bar between was an invisible line. When, I wonder, will the roar and whistle of trains carrying home to London the tired man of India awake at last the age-long sleeping echoes of this wild and savage region?

## THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, MARCH 3.

The depression is travelling westwards from the neighbourhood of Teheran. In India, a scattered rainfall has occurred along the eastern Himalayas, North-East India and North Burma, but the disturbance has now practically disappeared. The forecast shows a few falls in Nort-East India and North Burma.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 3RD MARCH.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 3rd March, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal in the south-west Punjab and the extreme north and in excess elsewhere. Maximum temperature is in defect in the south-eastern district; the minimum is in excess in the south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear in the north-western districts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is damper than usual. Day temperature continues in defect; night temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly clouded in Sind and clear in Rajputana. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana; the minimum is normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are lightly clouded at some stations in Kathiwar and clear elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in west Central India and at Surat, Veraval and Rajkot; night temperature is below noemal in north Gujarat.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the north-eastern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the north-east and normal or in defect over the rest of the division. Maximum temperatnre is in defect at all stations; minimum is also below normal in the western half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is equal to the average. Tempetature is normal at Bombay and in slight defect elsewhere.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in excess at Poona and Belgaum and normal or in defect elsewhere. Temperature continues generally below normal

General Remarks.—Weather has been dry over the reporting area in India. Cloud has increased on the Coromandel coast, but has decreased in Northern India, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar.

A few thunderstorms may possibly occur in the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast,

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 3rd March, was 29·939 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 5 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80deg. F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings above are distinct in from these iveng in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

## BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY MAJOR THE HON'BLE SIR HENRY PROCTER, A.D.C., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th March.

I Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday next, Riding School 7-15 a. m, Dress Mufti.

II Wednesday, the 8th instant, Commanding Officers' Parade, Riding School, 7-30 a. m., punctually. Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines and Swords.

Lieut. P. W. WILSON,
Actg.-Adjt. B. L. H.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COL. E. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 4th March.

185 Musketry—The Ranges at Ghat Kopar will be available for Class Firing as follows :—
Sunday 5th instant.—All Parts any Company.
Monday, 6th instant.—All Parts any Coy.
Tuesday 7th instant.—All Parts Any Coy.
Wednesday 8th instant.—All Parts Any Coy.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6 a.m.

183. Parades.—Parades will be held on the Oval on Mondays and Thursdays at 6-30 p.m. until further orders for Recruits, Reservists and members requiring parades for efficiency and also at Head-Quarters on Tuesdays and Saturdays at 6-30 p.m.

187. Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Annual Rifle Meeting will commence at Ghat Kopar on 13th instant, providing the Annual Class Firing is completed by that date. Members should therefore endeavour to complete their Annual course without further delay. Entries will be received at the Adjutant's Office until 12 noon on Friday 10th instant, and programme will be available in a few days time.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL A. K. LESLIE, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 4th March.

107. Proficiency Examination.—The Part II.—Gunnery—Practical and written, will take place at Mahalaxmi Battery at 4-30 p. m. on Saturday, 4th March, 1911.

Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

115. D.R.F. Competition.—Will be held on Saturday March 11th at the F C Tower Colaba Point. Competitors will report themselves to the Instructor in Gunnery R G A at the Top of the Tower at 4-30 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

119. Gun Layers Competition.—will be held at Mahaluxmi Battery on Saturday 11th March at 4-30 p.m.

Dress:—Khaki and helmets.

Any gun layer wishing to compete in the D R F Competition should parade with D R F Competitors. Those who do so will be examined in gun laying at Mahalaxmi on Saturday 18th March.

108. D R F Instruction.—Instruction in the D R F will be given at the Saluting Battery, Apollo Bunder on Monday and Wednesday the 6th and 8th March 1911, respectively at 7-30 a. m. Candidates for the D R F competition are recommended to attend.

Dress:—Plain clothes.

109 Gun Layers Instruction—There will be an instructional parade for Gun Layers at Mahalaxmi on Saturday, 4th at 5-30 p.m. Gun Layers intending to take part in the competition on 11th March are recommended to attend.

Dress:—Khaki and Helmets.

110. Annual Rifle Meeting—The annual Rifle meeting will commence at 8 a.m. on Sunday 5th on British Infantry Range, Colaba. The following Matches will be fired.

Match 1 Running man Standing Position 200 Yds.
" 2 Disappearing Target — ... 200 "
" 3 Chattles ... ... ... ... 200 "

Dress:—Plain clothes.

116 Parades—E E Company—The E E Company will be on all night Electric Light Manning from the evening of Monday 6th March until the morning of Sunday 12 13 Launch will leave Apollo Bunder each evening at 7 p.m. Sharp. Members should endeavour to put in as many all night Mannings as possible.

117. Leave—Gunner W Whitaker No 1 Company is granted leave of absence from 1-3-11 to 31-5-11.

118. Inspection No 3 Coy Kirkee.—The G O C Poona Brigade will inspect N 3 Company A V A at on practice at Dhanowrie, near Kirkee, on Tuesday 14th March. Officers wishing to attend this practice should submit their names to the Adjutant not later than Thursday 9th March.

119. Leave.—Lieut-Colonel A. K. Leslie V. D. Commanding B. V. A. is granted nine months leave out of India from the 1st March 1911.

120. Duty.—Major J W. Hawes V. D. will Command the Corps during the absence of Lieut-Colonel Leslie.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.


LEMCO AND MILK

A little Lemco stirred into milk will nearly always work wonders for delicate children.

The Lemco gets over the digestion difficulty and soon makes them robust and strong.

Lemco gives equally good results when prescribed in the same way for invalids and the aged, especially where the digestive system is weakened or deranged.

Doctors recommend ½ to ¼ teaspoonful of LEMCO being added to ½ pint of hot milk.

Lemco, 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E.C.


## THE "LONDON GAZETTE".

India Office, Feb. 14.

The King has approved of the following promotions of officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical service :—

Indian Army.

Majors to be lieutenant-colonels—G A Ward, 90th Punjabis July. 2. T G Peacocke, Army Remount Dept. Jan. 6. Capt. G A S Gordon, 13th Duke of Connaught's Lancers Watson's Horse, to be major Jan. 2. Lieut. C G M Plumer, 61st King George's Own Pioneers, to be captain Jan. 11.

Note.—The provisional promotion of Lieut. Bindon Blood, 8th Cav., to the rank of captain, with effect from July 27. 1910, notified in the "Gazette" of Sept. 2, 1910, is confirmed.

The King has approved of the admission of the undermentioned officer to the Indian Army:—Capt. C E H Wintle, by exchange from the Army Service Corps dated Nov. 18, 1910. The date of Capt. Wintle's rank as captain is postdated to Dec. 16, 1905, and the date of his rank as lieuteuant to March 16, 1899.

The King has approved of the retirement of the undermentioned officers of the Indian Army and Indian Medical Service :—

Indian Army—Col. R W Sherard Jan. 22; Lieut. Col. F G Bradley Jan, 31; Lieut.-Col. K Chesney Feb. 1.

Indian Medical Service—Major C Thomson, M B, Jan. 30. The King has approved of the resignation of the service by Lieut. J B Watts Feb. 10.

Admiralty Feb. 11.

In accordance with the provisions of his late Majesty's Order in Council of may 13, 1901, Lieut. the Hon E A G Gore-Lannton has been transferred to the Emergency List Feb. 9.

War Office Feb 14.

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Major-Gen F T Clayton, C B, to be a major-general in charge of administration, in succession to Major Gen. H N Bunbury. C B, whose tenure of that appointment is about to expire Feb. 4. Col W G B Western, C B, from the Half-pay List, to command a district, vice Col C T Reay C B, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb 7 Capt F G Alston Scots Guards, to be attached to the General Staff graded brigade major, vice Major T G Matheson, Coldstream Guards, whose tenure of that appointment has expired Feb. 3.

Cavalry.

1st Life Guards—Lieut. W R Portal resigns his commission Gentlemen Cadet P W W Foster from the Royal Military College, to be second liutenan Feb. 15.

5th Royal Irish Lancers—Capt the Hon A M Henley is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 28.

9th Queen's Royal Lancers—Gentlemen Cadel F de V B Allfrey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant Feb 15.

16th the Queen's Lancers—Lieut G F H Brooke is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 25.

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royal Horse and Royal Field Art—Lieut-Col and Brevent Col E Pollock, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay Feb 11. The undermentioned lieutenant-colonels and brevet colonels, on completion of five years' service as regimental lieutenant-colonels, are placed on the Half-pay List:—A B Scott, D S O Feb 11; S E G Lawless Feb 13. The undermentioned majors to be lieutanant-colonels:—P T Cooper, and to be seconded for service with the Indian Ordnance Dept, E E Norries Feb 11. The promotion to the rank of major of Capt. R A Birley is antedated to Feb 1. The undermentioned captain to be majors:—H F E Lewin Feb 8; Brevet Major W E Edwards, and to remain seconded E C W D Walthall, D S O Feb 11.

Royal Garrison Art—Capt and Brevet Major R H Goodwin retires on retired pay Feb 15. The undermentioned captains are seconded for service on the Staff:—W V Nugent Jan 22; J F R N Maitland Addison Feb 1 Lieut S Mead is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial artillery Supernumerary Lieut C F C Page is restored to the establishment Jan 31. Second Lieut J L Caldecott to be lieutenant, under the provisions of Article 27, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909 Feb 12.

Corps of Royal Engineers.

The undermentioned captains to be majors, under the provisions or Article 28, Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909;—M G E Bowman-Manifold, D S O, M B H O'Donel, C F Rundall, C B L Greenstreet, C B Bonham, E A Tandy, R A Gillam, E Barnardiston, H F E Freeland, S L Owen, A C Scott. A G T Cusins, H L Pritchard, D S O Feb 13.

Lieut O H B Trencharb to be captain under the provisions of Article 28 Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion, 1909, Second Lieut F G Hyland to be lieutenant Feb 4.

Coast Battalion—Capt G Etherington is placed on retired pay; Lieut J Collins from the Half-pay List, is restored to the establishment Feb 13.

Infantry.

The Queen's Royal West Surrey Regt—Capt H W Smith, D S O, is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22.

The King's Liverpool Regt—Supernumerary Capt V T Bailey is restored to the establishment Jan 22.

The Suffolk Regt—The appointment to a second lieutenancy of T W Reynolds, which appeared in the Gazette of Feb. 10, should not carry pay and allowances prior to Feb 11.

The Royal Irish Regt—Supernumerary Lieut F C Ferguson is restored to the establishment Feb 8.

Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own Yorkshire Regt—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut G L Nevile is ante dated to Jan 11.

The Cheshire Regt—Lieut C E Jolliffe is seconded for service as an adjutant of Territorial infantry Jan 17.

The Duke of Edinburgh's Wiltshire Regt—Capt and Brevet Major A H H Wilson is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 26.

The Connaught Rangers—Capt and Brevet Major W A White is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 23.

The Rifle Brigade the Prince Consort's Own—Cap and Brevet Major P G A Cox retires on retired pay Feb 15; Capt R S Follett is seconded for service on the Staff Jan 22.

The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains G E W Lane, and to remain seconded A J H Sloggett Jan 22.

Memoranda.

The undermentioned colonels are placed on the Half-pay List :—F W B Koe, C B assistant director of supplies and transport, South Africa Feb. 1; G R Townshend, on completion of the tenure of his appointment as commandant, Ordnance College Feb. 15.

The undermentioned brevet colonels, Half-pay List, to be colonels :—A B Scott, D S O, S E G Lawless Feb. 13.

Special Reserve of Officers.

Infantry Battalions.

3rd Lincolnshire Regt.—G E G Grove, to be second lieutenant on probation Feb 15.

4th Highland Light Inf.—Capt H M Coghill is seconded for service under the Colonial Office Jan 16.

3rd Princess Louise's Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders A de L Long to be second lieutenant on probation Feb 15.

## THE LADIES' CORNER.

COMING OF SPRING IN PARIS.

Despite the rain and the cold, Paris is beginning to assume a more spring-like aspect. Even though we are still immersed in furs writes a correspondent, our yokelets are so transparent that they look quite "decollett'," and the flowers in the buttonholes of our coats are no longer artificial but real. With our long seal-kin or velvet coats we are wearing more spring-like millinery, our hats are made of "moire or peau de soie" lined with velvet, and some "previous" straw hats are also to be seen. In short, Paris is assuming its usual festive air, in accordance with its brighter weather. "At Home" days have been resumed, and every woman of note is giving lectures. In point of fact, lectures have superseded music at the five o'clock teas. Another form of amusement has cropped up. Parisians in seach of soul are devoting themselves to spiritualistic "seances" and table-turning. The misfortune is that a great deal of humbug is practised in this line of thought. I was at an evening party some time ago, where the frauds which were obvious to myself took in many members of the party. Mme. X. has a marriageable daughter; at her wits' end to get the young lady off her hands, she has evidently bethought herself of the spiritualistic bait. We were a goodly and varied company of dupes. There were an old marquise with a high sounding name craving to meet her dear departed husband in the dark; a young aviator with prospects; a countess who was an ex-beauty, and formerly enjoyed the reputation of being a female Don Juan. Strange to say, she also wanted a sign from a better half on the other side, moved, possibly by some latent remorse; and many others, men and women, all holding good positions in society, were present. The two most eligible men were placed next to the daughter of the house, and probably made good use of the "voisinage." She was supposed to be the medium, and the mother who aided and abetted her in the fraud was the first to declare that she felt the spirits pinching her legs. In the solemn darkness and cold (for the five had been put out) a small voice began to make indiscreet remarks. I instantly detected the dulcet tones of Mlle. X. slightly muffled, and things began to happen, one of them being that the aviator certainly kissed the young lady in question. The sofa cushions were moved from place to place, and the ex-beauty was also moved—to tears, because so many male friends, began to speak to her at once. How a company of sane men and women could listen to such rubbish passes one's comprehension. There is every possibility of our possessing uncultivated psychic gift, for have not animals a sense of sight and hearing far beyond our own ken? Spirit-land has yet to be explored, and some of us have been able to discover its border; but to make a humbug and a pretence of things so sacred is really most unedifying. The fact is that Parisians have grown weary and "blase" of all forms of amusement and the unseen alone might appeal to their wearied senses.

RED TAPE IN FRANCE.

It has often been said that red tape is carried to excess in France, We have had a very sad example of this just recently. When a poor young soldier was at death's door his father who lived in the country, was wired for, and despit the expense and the distance, travelled to his son's bedside. He arrived at the Military Hospital at night, and was refused admittance because it was against the rules to enter the hospital after a certain hour. The lad died in the night without the comfort of having his father near him, and the poor old peasant was absolutely heartbroken when the sad news was told to him in the morning. I know of a similar case exactly which occurred recently, but the young man belonged to a good family and was well-to-do, therefore the doors of the hospital were opened to the mother without a murmur. The sad story was revealed in the papers by a superior officer who was brave enough to voice his indignation at such sheer barbarity. The case has caused considerable comment and will, it is believed, be brought before the Chamber of Deputies for discussion. It is the duty of every honest citizen to protest against such a state of things, and one can hardly wonder that military service is unpopular.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The fashions for spring have made their appearance with a sensational piece of news, namely, stout women are coming into fashion again. We have starved ourselves to get thin and squeezed into cruel corsets, which are to be abolished completely, so we are told, and our natural form will be revealed in Empire dresses. Most clinging and crapy materials, with no waist-line to speak of, will be worn. We have, however, to take all these "ballons d'essais" with a grain of salt. The fat woman who would dispense with corsets would spread to a monstrocity in six months, so here again we have a fashion for the slight. Evening dresses are now being built in dark colours; with tunirs of a lighter colour mousseline de soie. Two dresses which I saw at a very great couturier's illustrate the latest modes. One was made out of an old cashmere shawl—whether Indian or French I could not well discern. The bodice was low, of an Empire make; a cord of dull gold outline the short waist. The cross bodice and short sleeves were edged with skunk fur; the skirt was made with a train rather long and narrow, spreading fan-like after the style of those seen on the Empress Josephine in her pictures; a narrow edge of fur hemmed the skirt. The other dress was a flowered satin, that soft satin panne that looks like velvet. The design was of scattered chrysanthemum petals of almost every colour. There was a tunic in the peplum shape finished with tassels in a curious shade of dull green and the bodice was simply crossed and the waist made short. The only trimming to tunic and bodice was a tiny cord of gold which also outlined the waist. The latest in hats are speckled black and white and pale grey straws trimmed with cherries and cherry-coloured velvet. Charming silk toques are in vogue; one I much admired was a Nattier blue shot with pink, exquisitely draped and framed with a double row of blue roses with pink centres. Very large hats of dull white silk lined with black velvet are much worn trimmed with pomona green or coral-colour feathers. The new spring hats are enormously large, and the toques are quite small and quite cover the hair. A jockey's cap is the latest shape of hat; it is a revival of the days of the Empire. A novelty in shoes (typical of our mania for black and are black velvet shoes bound with white satin and white finished off with a white satin bow and diamond buckles.

## SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—Feb. 17.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major H O Warren-Coddington, B
Mr B P Standen, C I E, B Cov
Mr H S Davis, B
Mr W N Baines, B
Mr R P D Burbridge, B
Mr T H Worgan, B
Mr H Pope, B
Rev T Scott, B
Miss H E Davies, B
Col T Capper, C B, D S O, Staff Coll, Quetta
C.I.O F G Young, I A
Capt H D Moore, 129 Bal
Capt G W P Swinley, 14 Sikhs
Capt J Daniell, 14 Sikhs
Lieut H W Goldfrap, 108 Mah
Assist-Engr S G Donofield, R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Lieut-Col C F Minchin, D S O, I A, B, 7 mo 8 days
Major J Mulvany, I M S, B, 3 mo 7 days
Mr D Shearme, B Cov, 6 mo M C
Mr G W C Lisle, B, 3 mo M C
Mr C St C W Thompson, B, 3 mo M C
Capt H R N Pritchard, I A, B, 10 days
Major W H Guthrie Smith, 10 G R, to 22-6-1911
Capt R M Carter, I M S to, 26-7-1912
Capt W M Huggins, I O D, 6 mo M C
Lieut F L Roberts, 7 Raj, 6 mo M C
Lieut J G Willoughby, 33 Cav, 4 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Lieut-Col H P Dimmock, I M S, Bo
Mr I G Lloyd, B Cov
Mr G de P Cotter, B
Mr H K Roy, B
Mr H T Stuart, B


Good Cakes, Good Pastry, Good Piecrust, Good Puddings—light, well raised and digestible—are yours if you use

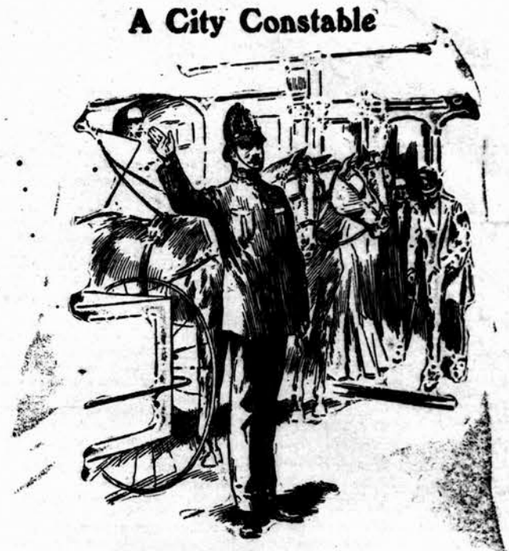
"PAISLEY FLOUR"
(Trade Mark)

—the *sure* raising powder.

Mix one part to eight parts ordinary flour. "Paisley Flour" is of great assistance to beginners in home baking. For experienced cooks it is no less a boon.



A City Constable



Nervous Depression, Lassitude, Rheumatism

From all lands, deputations come to study the *method* which has made the London Constable superior to all others. "The *method* by which I make myself *equal to my work*," says Constable Lawrence, "consists of taking Phosferine at intervals, as in this way I keep myself alert mentally and physically." Since taking Phosferine, Constable Lawrence can remain on "point" duty in all weathers, controlling the amazing volume of City traffic, without experiencing the terrible nerve strain and weariness which formerly distressed him. Even amongst men who excel, Constable Lawrence is known as an exceedingly capable officer, equal to any emergency, and he declares that Phosferine alone enables him to maintain himself in this fine condition.

Quite removed.

Constable Lawrence, 398, High Road, Tottenham, writes:—"Possibly there is not an occupation more nerve trying than that of a "point-duty" policeman, especially when the roads are slippery and the drivers have a difficulty in holding up their horses. Add to this, the skidding of motor omnibus and the dodging of taxi-cabs, &c., it will be seen that my duty is not a pleasant one. I am sure that no one would care to change places with us for more than a few minutes, for it would at once be felt that the dangers are too numerous to cope with. Policemen look big, strong men, but are just as likely to get run down in health as other men, and this is what happened to me sometime ago, when I suffered from headaches, nerve-depression, lassitude and rheumatic pains. After trying many remedies, I was recommended Phosferine, and can say that it is a wonderful renewer of health, and seems to put fresh life into one from the first dose. I am now quite myself again, and very thankful that Phosferine was brought to my notice."—March 5, 1910.

PHOSFERINE

THE GREATEST OF ALL TONICS

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility | Neuralgia | Lassitude | Backache
Influenza | Maternity Weakness | Neuritis | Rheumatism
Indigestion | Premature Decay | Faintness | Headache
Sleeplessness | Mental Exhaustion | Brain-Fag | Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Spain
H.M. the King of Greece
The Imperial Family of China
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.R.H. The Grand Duchess of Hesse
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

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Price in

## THE MOHURRUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Our Holy Prophet of blessed memory brought to mankind the divine message of universal love and sympathy—love even towards your enemy and sympathy towards the afflicted, the misguided, and the ignorant. It is this high moral ideal of Islam that dominates me and prevents me from retorting to the abusive language which your anonymous correspondent "A True-Believer" takes delight in so unjustly hurling upon my head. Looking to the spirit in which the letter has been conceived I had no intention to reply to the same. As, however, he is audacious enough in unnecessarily dragging down our just and kind Government into this controversy and has also deliberately given a wrong colouring to my letter referred to in his communication I am reluctantly obliged to take up my pen. He has taken up more than a fortnight to consider over my letter and the result of his long deliberations is a communication which is full of misrepresentations and specious platitudes.

Sir, history amply testifies that the world-wide propagation of Islam has been largely due to its zealous and sincere missionaries, its fearless and sacrificing reformers and its pious and noble heroes of immortal fame. It is for this reason that Islam has spread in every corner of the earth and at this hour holds a sway over almost one-fourth of the human race. Our Holy Prophet himself had to suffer heavy persecution owing to the moral courage displayed by him in the public sermons which he delivered from the pulpits and the public squares. Our prophet had the moral courage to publicly criticise the religious position of his time and declare his convictions and the dictates of his conscience and the fruitful result was that the light of Islam has illuminated the world, and has given spiritual consolation to a countless number of human souls. The strength of Islam lies in its exponents being bold and fearless persons who may be depended upon to make the same statement in a private chamber as from a public platform.

Your correspondent, however, under the "nom-de-plume" of "A True-Believer" has assumed the role of a preacher and a reformer and takes delight in misrepresenting me. He has thus far proved himself to be utterly unfit for the grand and solemn task which he vainly aspires to undertake. It's he has chosen to hide his face under a veil of anonymity—a characteristic symbol of a feminine nature rather than of a masculine robustness—and refuses to inform the public whether he is a Sunni or a Shia, a bona-fide reformer or an interested person, he is not entitled to the respect and confidence of the public which a really patriotic and disinterested reformer commands. The true leaders of Islam are of a nobler stamp and of a higher order. They care neither for praise nor censure. They have the moral courage to openly advocate a cause which they believe to be a just and true one and their criterion of duty is always judged by their honesty of purpose and by an inflexible will to serve their poor brethren.

In reference to the letter of your anonymous correspondent, I shall simply state that there is not a single sentence or passage in my said letter wherein I have attempted to justify the playing of music or other accompaniments of Taboot processions according to the "precepts" of Islam. If there is any such sentence or passage in my said letter, I challenge your correspondent to point out or quote the same. On the contrary I have maintained that time, ancient usage and custom have so far associated the playing of music with religion that it has come to be regarded as an essential religious concomitant of the Taboot processions. I have also explained the meaning of music according to the rational as well as the popular ideal, and I do hold that this ideal rightly extols the moral victory and the noble self-sacrifice of the grandson of our Holy Prophet. Such is at present the national and universal sentiment of the Sunni Mahomedans of India. This is an open fact as clear as daylight. It is, Sir, by not recognizing this high and universal ideal of the Sunni Mahomedans, as an important factor and by infusing it with a religious precept your correspondent tries to throw dust into the eyes of the public. I am sure, also, that the Government will not be misled by this clever stratagem.

Further, your correspondent states that all acts sanctioned as illegal cannot be permitted. I ask whose authority, judgment, and influence, will not permit the so-called illegal acts to be performed and to what acts he particularly refers? In Christian countries dancing as an art is greatly appreciated at marriage and other festive occasions. Music is also regarded as a high accomplishment whose refinement justly impels the gentry and the aristocracy of the Christian natives to vie with each other in a healthy rivalry. Islam is too rigid a system to allow these things, though Dervishes of the Chishtia order have introduced music as an ornament of Holy Communion in the God. But the local sprroundings, climatic conditions and luxuries of residence on the Indian Continent along with the continous and reflexive action of Hinduism have accomplished their work. While trying to preserve its pure monotheistic position, Islam in India has absorbed a few superfluities of other contemporary systems and by doing so it has affected and actually absorbed the surrounding communities into its gold. The adaptability of Islam to its environments is simply marvellous. Hence without any missionary effort of an important character of Mahomedans' new number seventy millions of souls in India. Such being the historical development of this question, it will be wise for us to move slowly and cautiously. For, by following the logical sequence of your correspondent's argument, I may be permitted to ask, shall we henceforth entirely put a stop to music in our homes, shall we prohibit music on marriage occasions, shall we abstain from putting on silken and golden thread garments, shall we have nothing to do with monetary transactions in which interest is charged. There are at hoasand and one such things which are absolutely prohibited by Islam—to use your correspondent's phraseology, which are illegal—and which are still constantly practised by us unchecked by any censor. In short, who is to supervise and guide the social and religious regeneration of the Indian Mahomedans' schools under the beneficent patronage of the British Government and colleges will accomplish their silent and civilizing influences in the distant future. But at the present moment, this important work is within the province of the Ulama and the sincere and true leaders of the Mahomedans. If any reform is to come it can only come from within and not from without. Pressure from without will not be fruitful of good result.

I shall give another concrete example to show the fallacy of this apparent illegality. Koran provides for the legal inheritance of males as well as females. But a certain influential and wealthy sect of the Bombay Mahomedans, while following all the doctrines and doctrines of Islam, refuses to give inheritance to the females and chooses to follow the Hindu law of inheritance. This sect is still admitted into the fold of Islam and the Civil Courts of British India, including the High Courts have allowed its customs as valid since it has been enjoying the said custom from times immemorial. Thus, Sir, custom and usage have an acknowledged legal force, and which carry equal if not greater importance than the original law of Islam as defined in the Koran itself. I hope, this example is sufficient to demolish the sham argument of illegality put forth by your correspondent. According to the text of the Koran, position of this sect is certainly illegal, but custom and usage have legalized it and British Courts of justice have given the final seal of approval by making it thoroughly legal. But according to your correspondent's logic, these Mahomedans are infidels as he says "the sinner who tries to justify his wrong acts at once becomes an infidel." Puritanism in Islam has been an unattainable ideal for this masses.

Sir, it has been the wise policy of our just and tolerant Government from past times not to interfere in the religious observances and usages of its subjects, and it is needless to add that notwithstanding the misleading statements of persons like your correspondent, Government will continue its wise and statesmanlike policy of toleration and non-interference, which has been the glorious characteristic of the British rule in India.

Further, your correspondent states that the Sunnis consider even breast-beating by the Shias as objectionable. My view is that as members of the same religion though unfortunately divided by sectarian differences, both the Sunnis and the Shias should try to be tolerant of each other's customs. Though the Sunnis consider that breast-beating and other Shia customs such as the performance of the pathetic episode of Kerbella in the form of a passion play, the sanctity and the dignity of the heroic martyr of Islam, I am still ready to concede that it is not proper for the Sunnis to dictate a reform to the Shias and "vice versa" though the Shias consider music and other accompaniments of Taboot processions as objectionable, it is not proper also for the Shias to dictate reforms to the Sunnis. Let each sect enjoy its old customs and privileges undisturbed and let each sect respect the rights of the other and allow the National Holiday of Mohurrum to pass in harmony and peace. So far, I am afraid, these quarrels have proved suicidal to both.

Your correspondent takes care to discriminate between the educated and ignorant Mahomedans and treats the overwhelmingly great mass of the latter as a negligible quantity. It is these latter, however, who are zealously and whole-heartedly devoted to the old traditions and usages which have come down to them from their forefathers and who respect the same with a greater sanctity than Shaza itself.

As an advocate of the Shias your correspondent asks a certain question to the Sunni Mahomedans in the next para. The question is an irrelevent one and is intended to hurt the feelings of the Sunni Mahomedans. Out of respect to the feelings of the Shias, I shall, therefore, refrain from asking similar questions as it is the duty of all well-wishers of Mahomedans to bring about a healthy atmosphere of reconciliation between the contending parties rather than giving any encouragement to widen the gulf. The most funny part of this controversy however is that though the Shias take objection to the music being played by the Sunnis, the former are known to play music with Taboot processions in all the Shia centres throughout India.

Sir, I wish to clear one more point before I conclude this letter. The present controversy is between the Sunni Mahomedans of Bombay, and Bohras who firm only a small portion of the Shia community of Bombay. There is, at present, no disagreement of any kind between the Sunnee Mahomedans of Bombay and the whole Shia community of our city."

Constant quarrels among the sects of Islam are most deplorable and have a demoralizing effect over the whole community. They also turn back the clock of time and check the general progress of the community. Sir, whenever such occasions arise, people look to their natural leaders for help and useful advise and not to anonymous scribblers.—Yours, etc.,

BADRUDIN ABDULLA KOOR.

## ORATOR AND NEWSPAPER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was challenged the other evening to write an essay (a few lines) in ten minutes, "comparing the Orator with the Newspaper." I said I could, but the Orator would be a mile off by the time the Newspaper, even, walked past the winning post. Paper and pencil were given me, and I finished my task in less than nine minutes. The following was the result :—

"Compare the Orator, one of the vechicles for the diffusion of thought, with the Newspaper. The Orator speaks to but a few hundred, the Newspaper addresses thousands. The words of the Orator may die in the air; the language of the Newspaper is stamped on tablets imperishable as marble, and the reasoning may be scanned at leisure without the fear of perplexity. The Orator is for an edifice—the Newspaper for the world." Sir, do you agree?—Yours &c.,

R. W. M.

## INDIAN CRICKET TEAM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—At last the selection of the Indian Team is made and no doubt it is a happy selection, I am sure there will be no two opinions as regards the different players selected by the Committee with the exception of Mr. H. F. Mulla. I do not see any reason why the committee did not select Mr. Talpade or some other better man in place of Mr. Mulla. As far as slogging is concerned, both of them are in the same category; but there is one thing more in favour of Mr. Talpade and that is his bowling. The cricket world is aware how Mr. Talpade acquainted himself in the last cricket Triangular contest. The Committee has no doubt tried to strengthen the bowling power of the team by selecting such champion bowlers as Mr. K. M. Mistri, Mr. Balu, Mr. J S. Warden, Mr. Maneckchand, Mr, Safkat. Husen and Mr. Sayad Husen, but there was no harm in adding one more to the number. It will be the bowling power of the Indian Team which will be put to the test in England and as such the Committee ought not to have failed in availing itself of all the bowling strength available. Will it be too much if I request the Committee to take into consideration my humble

SUGGESTION.

## BOMBAY RACES.

### 11th Extra Meeting.

SATURDAY, 4TH MARCH.

TIME AND ORDER OF RUNNING.

| | p. m. |
|---|---|
| A New Comers' Maiden Plate (Divided) ... | 3 30 |
| The Virar Plate (Divided) ... ... ... | 3 0 |
| A New Comers' Maiden Plate (Divided) ... | 3 30 |
| An Arab Consolation Plate... ... ... | 4 0 |
| The Andheri Plate ... ... ... ... | 4 30 |
| Hunter's Flat Race ... ... ... ... | 5 0 |
| The Sprinter's Plate... ... ... ... | 5 25 |
| The Virar Plate (Divided) ... ... ... | 5 55 |
| A New Comer's Maiden Plate (Divided) ... | 6 25 |

By kind permission of the Officer Commanding and the Officers of the 1st Battalion, G I P Railway Volunteers, their Band will play during the afternoon.

A SPECIAL TRAIN LEAVES:—

| | Standard Time p. m. |
|---|---|
| Colaba ... | 1-50 |
| Church Gate ... | 1-55 |
| Arrives at Mahalaxmi ... ... ... | 2- 5 |

## INDIAN COTTON SPINNING.

Statistics of Cotton spinning and weaving in the Indian Mills in November 1910, and in the eight months, April to Nov. 1910, compared with the corresponding period of 1908 and 1909. (Compiled in the Commercial Intelligence Department, India, from accounts rendered by millowners under the terms of the Cotton Duties Act II of 1896) :—

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY (in pounds) of YARN Spun.

| | Month of November. | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| British India | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
| Bombay ... ... ... ... | 38157·96 | 31184314 | 31566670 |
| Madras ... ... ... ... | 3246941 | 3616515 | 3388150 |
| Bengal ... ... ... ... | 3518293 | 2323661 | 3077948 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh (also Ajmer-Merwara). | 3215198 | 32 1461 | 3029736 |
| Punjab ... ... | 9662·1 | 829609 | 626206 |
| Central Provinces and Berar... | 2326392 | 2116676 | 1905822 |
| Total ... .. | 50230261 | 43281241 | 44494532 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | |
| Native States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, a Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Q u i l o n, b Kishenpark Ujjain and Pondicherry...(c) | 2220040 | 2484057 | 2600373 |
| Grand Total .. | 52450301 | 45765298 | 47094905 |

(a) Incomplete.
(b) Mill closed since October 1909.
(c) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

ABSTRACT STATEMENT of the QUANTITY of WOVEN GOODS Produced.

[N.B.—The weight in pounds represents the weight of n woven goods; the measure in yards represents the equiv lent of the weight of the grey and coloured piece-goods

| | | Month of November. | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| British India. | | 1908 | 1909 | 1910 |
| Bombay ... ... ... | {pds. | 15407873 | 16877346 | 19236075 |
| | {yds. | 63459883 | 70743851 | 78706070 |
| | {doz. | 67164 | 71137 | 74064 |
| Madras ... ... ... | {pds. | 543156 | 592930 | 626370 |
| | {yds. | 1760615 | 1764795 | 1956150 |
| | {doz. | 1530 | 1311 | 6038 |
| Bengal ... ... ... | {pds. | 213984 | 263647 | 330222 |
| | {yds. | 2389635 | 1364813 | 1952478 |
| United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, (also Ajmer-Merwara) ... | {pds. | 709476 | 76.1·8 | 751463 |
| | {yds. | 3436231 | 2794594 | 3713613 |
| | {doz. | 3178 | 3214 | 6919 |
| Punjab ... ... ... | {pds. | 35533 | 12778 | 41857 |
| | {yds. | 94713 | 31087 | 118148 |
| | {doz. | 234 | 22 | 9 |
| Central Provinces and Berar ... ... .. | {pds | 754249 | 1147431 | 929760 |
| | {yds. | 3054692 | 4345971 | 3107181 |
| | {doz. | 614 | 765 | 865 |
| Total ... | {pds. | 17660364 | 19854220 | 21915747 |
| | {yds. | 75188561 | 80945110 | 88963637 |
| | {doz. | 72757 | 76449 | 92845 |
| Foreign Territory. | | | | |
| Native States of Indore Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Kpah (a) and Pondicherry...(b) | {pds. | 775253 | 1348589 | 1167775 |
| | {yds. | 3002410 | 4644440 | 4607940 |
| | {dozens | 6251 | 7014 | 3088 |
| Grand Total ... | {pds. | 18435627 | 20202809 | 23083522 |
| | {yds. | 78190971 | 85589510 | 9357148 |
| | {doz. | 79238 | 83863 | 9999 |

(a) From August 1910.
(b) Including the production of one mill only from April 1909.

## SPORTING NEWS.

### BILLIARDS.

### Bombay Presidency Amateur Championship.

THE annual Amateur Championship which invariably creates a good deal of interest in the Billiard circles of Bombay has been followed by a fair number of spectators in its early stages this week. Proceedings opened on Saturday, the matches commencing at 9-30 p.m. at Pyrke's Saloon, when the first round opened of the eliminating games to decide who is to play the holder Mr. Hallam of Lanowli.

First to play were Messrs. Watson and Guinan and the former assisted by a good break of 36 won more easily than anticipated by 125 points. More easily still, however, did Mr. Sawle beat Mr. Allen on Monday, when he made useful breaks of 46, 44, 36, 28 and 24 and won by 175.

Mr. Watson was defeated when the second round opened, Mr. Young being in consistent form with compilations of 48, 41. 35, 33 twice, 29, 27, 21 and 20, whereas the loser's best were 29 and 27 twice the deficit being 287 points. The biggest beating however was with the 298 by which Mr. Wood accounted for Mr. Baker and the play in this game on Wednesday was the classiest up-to-date. Bigger breaks than we are accustomed to see amongst local amateurs were made; Wood's best being 67, 62, 41, 40, 33, 31, 30, 29 and 22, Baker making 43 and 22 twice.

The following are the draw and results :—

| | 1st Round. | 2nd Round. |
|---|---|---|
| E W Pyrke ... | Bye | |
| A Carnall ... | " | |
| G Wood ... | " | Wood 500—202 |
| W Baker... | " | |
| C Louth ... | " | |
| O Allen ... | Sawle 500—325 | |
| J Sawle ... | | |
| W Young ... | Bye | |
| W Guinan ... | Watson 500—375 | Young 500—213 |
| R Watson ... | | |

### LAWN TENNIS.

### Marryatt Cup.

Saturday 5th March, at 5-30 p. m.
Semi-final round of the Bombay Gymkhana, Marryatt Cup Lawn Tennis Tournament :—
Brooke vs. The Cormack.
England vs. Bennett.

### YACHT CLUB RACES.

### To-day's Programme.

The following races will form the Last Day of the Annual Regatta :—

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE for a Cup presented by the Commodore Major-General J C Swann. Sails at 2-30 p. m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Eileen... | ... | E. C. Russell & J. F. Watson |
| Torquoise ... | ... | J. W. Stokes & F. J. Preston |
| Melody ... | ... | J. B. K. Macbeth |
| Mahahuka ... | ... | R H H Hopkins |
| Isca... | ... | Edgar Faulkner |

Course : Special from Committee Vessel to mark boat moored 2 miles N N W of Kennery to Starboard thence to Bombay Lightship to Starboard thence to Sunk Rock Port thence to Committee Vessel = 21·43 miles.

"B" CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie... | 7 0 | Embarking Syndica te |
| Antelope ... ... | 16 0 | Officers Warwickshire Regt |
| Erin ... | 6 0 | Hon. Mr. W. T. Morison |
| Lylie... | Scr | Donald Fraser |
| Salsette's Cutter. | " | Comdr Salsette |
| Salsette's Life boat | " | Officers Salsette |
| Salsette's Life boat | " | Officers Salsette |

Course : No 47 from Committee Vessel to Sunk, Rock thence South Karanja Buoy both to Port thence to Committee Vessel, thence to Mark Buoy Port, thence to Committee Vessel = 12 miles. Time-limit—1/2 hour after sunset.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE for a Cup presented by the Karachi Tomtit owners. Sails at 3-30 p. m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Coralie... | 4 17 | Maj N Kirby RE. |
| Maud ... | 2 34 | Officers R E |
| Mavourneen... | 0 51 | Newman Taylor. |
| Pearl... | 6 52 | AE Baird & D North |
| Clutha ... | Scr | J. J. Welch |
| Lapwing ... | 4 17 | C N Moberley |
| Valkyrie ... | 5 9 | R. Walker |
| Curlew ... | 6 52 | Orr and Pilcher |
| Swallow ... | 1 43 | W F Moore |
| Jean ... | 9 26 | V. F. Gray |
| Cricket ... | 8 35 | Gregson & Hurlbatt. |
| Anna... | 13 44 | Officers H.M. Mint |
| Marie Louise ... | 13 41 | Fr. MacIver |

Course No 7—From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy round Sunk Rock both to starboard round North Karanja Buoy port thence to Committee Vessel = 10·26 miles. Time-limit 1·2 hour after sunset.

SHIPS' BOAT RACE—Sails at 4 p. m.

| Name of Boats. | Time Allowances M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| 36' Pinnace I ... | Scr | H.M.S. Hyacinth |
| 36' Pinnace II... | " | do. |
| 30' Gig... | 12 25 | do. |
| 24' Cutter ... | 31 48 | R. I. M. S. Elphinstone |
| 23' Gig... | 31 48 | do. |
| 25' Cutter ... ... | 31 48 | McPuddington |

Course No. 1 and 2—From Committee Vessel Tucker Beacon—North Karanja Buoy Committee Vessel—Middle Ground Buoy—Mark boat with R flag at No. 1 Troopship Buoy Committee Vessel all marks to starboard = 7·14 miles. Time-limit 1/2 hour after sunset.

S CLASS RESAIL HANDICAP RACE of 18th February sails at 3·15 p.m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances M. S. | Entered by |
|---|---|---|
| Trixie... | 5 0 | Embarking Syndicate |
| Lylie ... | Scr | Donald Fraser |

Course No. 47 same as B Class = Time-limit 1/2 hour after sunset.

C CLASS RESAIL HANDICAP RACE of 18th February, sails at 3-30 p. m.

| Names of Boats. | Time Allowances. M. S. | Entered by. |
|---|---|---|
| Coralie... | 4 17 | Major N Kirky R E |
| Maud ... | 2 34 | Officers R E |
| Mavourneen ... | 0 51 | Newman Taylor |
| Clutha ... | Scr | J J Welch |
| Lapwing ... | 10 18 | Dr B K Goldsmith |
| Swallow ... | 6 9 | W F Moore |

Course No. 7 same as C Class = Time-limit 1/2 hour after sunset.

## BENGAL CHAMPIONSHIP

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH. 3.

In the Bengal Lawn Tennis Championship Double Final, after a play of ninety minutes' duration the tennis championship was decided yesterday at the Eden Gardens before a very large crowd of spectators who keenly watched the game through all its phases. Starting punctually at 4, Warden and Green defended their opponents, Halliday and Laing. At 5-30 the first, third and fourth sett fell to the former pair the losers taking only the second sett which however provided a fine combat. The scores were 6—4, 7—5. 6—2 and 6—4 towards the end.


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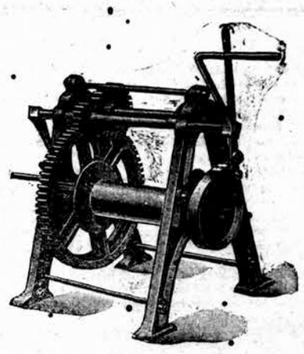

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Quantock, 2,776 tons Captain T Johns arrived here on Thursday evening from Babi mions, via Durban and Marmagoa, with a cargo of manganese ore, leaving the first named port on January 5.

The P & O Company's steamer Salsette 2,391 tons Captain H G H Lewellin, arrived here yesterday from Aden with English mails, a general cargo and passengers leaving that port on February 26.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinnes, 2,418 tons Captain J E McLean arrived here from Glasgow via Manchester and Liverpool with a general cargo leaving the first named port on January 21.

The steamer Heathdene 2,276 tons Captain Tippet will leave here to-day for Trieste with a general cargo.

The Bel S N Company's steamer Lhasa, 950 tons Captain H McDiarmid, sailed yesterday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B and P S N Co's steamer Islami 1,604 tons, Captain S L Green, arrived here yesterday from Jeddah 16th February with a cargo of specie and 385 pilgrims.

The P and O Co's steamer Malwa, 5,904 tons Captain A Thompson, arrived yesterday from Sydney, February 11 with a general cargo and passengers.

## MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

H M S Hyacinth.....Capt J D Dick R N ..Royal Navy
H M S Redbreast.....Lt Comdr Hop R O B Bridgeman Royal Navy
H M S Sphinx .....Comdr J Harvey R N.....Special Service Steamer
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr A St C Bowden R I Marine
R I M S General Brackenbury .....Lt Comdr Robinson Target Towing Steamer
Scandler.....Capt V Lessal .....German Cruiser

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Mar. 3.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Banca | 3794 Cellyer | P & O Co |
| Bulimba | 1907 Butler | M Mackenzie & Co |
| Clematis | 2329 Robinson | A Yule & Co |
| City of Athens | 3571 Knaut | Killick Nixon & Co |
| Delhi | 4786 Bradshaw...Shanghai...15 3 | P & O Co |
| H S Embrinos | Embrinos | T Morrison |
| Ellin | 2474 Jacobsen | W & A Graham & Co |
| Eymerio | 2558 Williams | E Tajbhoy |
| Haliatis | 1070 Jansen | Indo-Burmah Oil Co |
| Ivydene | 2277 Binks | T Morrison and Co |
| Indiana | 2508 Parker | W &A Graham & Co |
| Kasara | 504 Manley | M M & Co |
| Lowther Ranger | 2468 Blance...W & A Graham &Co |
| Nurani | 2870 Crebbin | T Morrison & Co |
| Najimi | 2522 Pigot | B & P S N & Co |
| Onda | 3410 Dogge | M M & Co |
| Oceana | 3507 Andrews | P & O S N Co |
| Pentakota | 2209 Cole | M Mackenzie & Co |
| Persia | 4188 Haughton...London...25-3 | P & O Co |
| Pearlmoor | 2576 Antwerp &c... | J Mackintosh & Co |
| Sultan | 2701 Fantyis | A Strandes & Co |
| Saifi | 502 Baldwin | B & P S N Co |
| Umia | 3492 Phillips | M M & Co |
| Warora | 2564 Maude | N F M M & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 City of Athens ...Knout 3571 ...Karachi .....7-3 K Nixon and Co
5 Imani.....2979 Penberthy .....Dunkirk..... 4-3 K Nixon & Co
8 Wardha...2552 Nicholson...Calcutta 11-3 MM & Co
9 Homayun ...2153 Moloney...Genoa .....4-3 B & P S N Co
10&11 Rinaldo.....2770 Pickering.....Hull.....9-3 J Finlay and Co Ld
13 Egypt.....4178 Summers.....London.....11-3 P & O Co
15 Rosslyn.....2395 Fishby .....Dunkirk .....6-3 W & A Graham & Co
16 Heathdene...2273 Gippet...Trieste...4-3 T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—March. 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessel. | Ton. | Capt. | Dest. | Date. | Agents. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| A Bingo Maru | 3873 | Pearson | Kobe | 10-3 | N Y Kaisha |
| B Ness | 1902 | Wickman | Liverpool | 6-3 | W&AG&Co |
| C & R Rotenfels | 3590 | Freedom | Hamburg | | 3-3 W & A Graham & Co |
| F Okara | 3438 | Kedslie | Stream | 3-3 | M M & Co |
| G Grangewood | 2193 | Hatswell | New York | | 8-3 T Morrison & Co |
| K Khosrou | 2410 | Hannah | Genoa | 15-3 | B&P S N Co |
| N Dagmar | 1963 | Hutsman | Liverpool | | 10-3 W & A Graham and Co |
| O Walhalla | 2501 | Krubbe | Liverpool | 4-3 | W & A G&Co |
| P Persiana | 2616 | Garrett | Dunkirk | | 8-3 T Morrison & Co |
| Q Annie | 3445 | Eveby | Antwerp | 3-3 | W & A G & Co |

H W P D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Bahadari | 829 | Ahmed | Karachi | 4-3 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Indravati | 513 | Fakeera | Mangalore | 3-3 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Kaveri | 553 | Dawood | B Nagar | 4-3 | Bo S N Co Ld |
| Netravati | 699 | Fakeera | Repairing | | Bo S N Co Ld |

M W D D

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Lawada | 2124 | Whittingham | Stream | 4-3 | M M & Co |

## ARRIVALS.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | From |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Quantock | Johnstone | Babia Blanca J 5 |
| 3 | Clan Macinnes | McLean | Glasgow, Jan 21 |
| | Salsette | Lewellin | Aden, Feb 26 |
| | Islami | Green | Jedah, Feb 15 |
| | Malwa | Thompson | Sydney, Feb 11 |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessels. | Commanders. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 | Haliotes | Jansen | Arce Bay |
| | Lhasa | McDiarmid | Karachi |

The following vessel obtained port-clearance yesterday :—
Steamer Heathdene, for Trieste.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Salsette for Aden.
" Gera for Bangkok.
" Wardha, for Calcutta.
" Islami, for Jedah.

## MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

| Feb. | Vessels. | From |
|---|---|---|
| 26 | Hymethis | Melbourne |
| 28 | Palamcotta | Negapatam |
| 27 | Byculla | Rangoon |
| 23 | Lindula | Rangoon |
| Mar. 1 | Stanley Hall | Cocanada |

## STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister left Liverpool on the evening of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Canara passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 2nd instant.

The Bombay mails of the P and O S N Co of the 18th ultimo, arrived at Brindisi on the afternoon of the 1st instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Africa, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 17th instant.

## THE FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

| Great Britain. | Continent of Europe. | Amer'ca. | Austra-lia. | China. | Africa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Teheran Perfect. | Via Brest Perfect | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Penang Perfect. | Via Aden Perfect. |
| Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Turkey Perfect. | Via Valentia Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Amoor Perfect. | Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect. |
| Via Suez Perfect. | Via Suez Perfect. | Via Direct Cable Perfect. | ..... | Via Bhamo Interrupted. | Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect. |

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 3rd March, 1911.
(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

| Via | Latest Dates. D. | H. | M. | Time Occupied in Transmission. Hrs. | Mts |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey ... | 28 | 3 | 40 p.m. | 69 | 42 |
| Teheran ... | 3 | 2 | 25 p.m. | 0 | 25 |
| Suez ..... | 3 | 1 | 25 p.m. | 1 | 19 |


## FRESH FLOWERS.

BEST FLORAL TRIBUTES on funeral occasions. Wreaths, Crosses, Bridal bouquets of Orange Blossoms and Sprays. Bouquets, Garlands, Fancy Floral Baskets, Cut Flowers, Button-holes, made to orders. Fruit, Flowering and Foliage plants, palms, etc. PRICES MODERATE. Orders received day and night.

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Adelphi Hotel Compound, Clare Road,
Near Parsee Statue, Byculla.

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FORT, BOMBAY.

STANDARD OIL CO. OF NEW YORK,

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BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

| BRAND. | Price. Rs. a. p. | |
|---|---|---|
| Snowflake, 150 deg. | 6 0 2 | per case. |
| White Rose, 150 deg. | 5 12 2 | " " |
| Chester, 125 deg | 4 12 2 | " " |
| Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Monkey, 125 deg. | 4 8 2 | " " |
| Elephant, 125 deg. | 4 8 0 | per two tins. |
| 125 deg. (in Bulk) | 3 9 0 | per 8 gallons. |

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

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Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

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## NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS

*.* All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.


# The Bombay Gazette.

Saturday, 4th March, 1911.


## THE ROOF OF THE WORLD.

THE native pluck and love of adventure of the British subaltern has often resulted in the acquisition of knowledge of little known countries and their inhabitants and a considerable sum of additional information concerning our neighbours, and theirs, has just been added to it by Lieutenant P. T. Etherton of the 39th Garhwal Rifles, of whose volume "Across the Roof of the World" the King-Emperor has accepted a copy. From Lansdowne through Kashmir, Gilgit and Hanza, over the Pamirs, thence through Chinese Tartary, Mongolia and Siberia, Mr. Etherton took his way and with him a facile pen and a serviceable camera, of both of which he made good use—the outcome, a volume of immense value and attractiveness. The journey which covered nearly four thousand miles had never been previously essayed and considerable doubt was expressed as to whether it would be successfully completed when originally planned. Mr. Etherton succeeded as the British subaltern will and though he merely claims for his book that it is a plain record of a year's wanderings in the lesser known parts of Central Asia for the proposes of sport and travel, it tells of some of the finest shooting in the world, in pursuit of much the author encountered strange and fascinating tribes of nomads, and visited countries which ancient associations have invested with a halo of romance, and have, more particularly in recent years, given rise to questions of deep political import. Mr. Etherton, however, prudently leaves these alone and declines even to discuss the possibilities of the journey across India to Siberia being accomplished in the future by means of the railway, beyond that it is a question for the engineer rather than the wandering sportsman to decide. His own observations, however, led him to appreciate that the lofty mountain ranges to be crossed and the many stupendous physical obstacles to overcome present a test for engineering skill and indomitable perseverance. The immense distances separating the shooting grounds, which Mr. Etherton crossed, constitute an obstacle which required all the energy and experience of the sportsman to overcome, whilst the route through wild and little known countries, among strange races of nomads and over ground but seldom trod by man, was sufficient to put his patience and endurance to the severest test.

A similar journey may be attempted, but for the benefit of him who may contemplate it Mr. Etherton offers timely warning as to bundobast. An application must first be submitted to the Government of India, if the applicant reside in this country, and must set forth in detail the nature of the proposed journey, the objects thereof, the route, the strength and composition of the caravan, and the arms and ammunition to be taken. Thence Russian and Chinese passports must be obtained; so that it is no use contemplating setting forth at a moment's notice. Preliminaries arranged Mr. Etherton's watchword was "mobility" for anything beyond what was actually necessary in the way of kit must jeopardise the object in view, for hard marching is unavoidable and cumbrous baggage must be most strenuously eschewed. Rice, flour, meat and salt can generally be obtained en route. Tabloids, compressed vegetables and army rations are recommended, but whisky and brandy only for use as medicines. All these should be procured at Srinagar and with them liqueurs and crystallised fruits as return presents to Chinese officials who supply sheep, fruit and rice. A few good shikar knives and odds and ends may be added, though hard cash is the best and most convenient form of present for a minor official. A medicine chest must also form part of the impediments, for many opportunities are afforded of achieving distinction as a medico among the nomad Kirghiz, Kalmuks and the primitive Mongols. Mr. Etherton enumerates the whole of his camp kit for the benefit of those who would follow him, but as regards expense he refrains from offering any suggestion, "so much depends on one's personal tastes and inclinations and the manner in which a hold is maintained on the purse strings, as also the successful frustration of the wiles and stratagems of the wicked to snare the unwary traveller." His permanent staff consisted of a Garhwali orderly, a cook, and a third man as helper, to make himself generally useful; temporary hands being engaged from stage to stage. The matter of money and exchange at points throughout the journey are less embarrassing than was anticipated, for Indian money is accepted on the Pamirs and for financial needs it can be converted into Chinese money at current rates of exchange. Roubles are acceptable practically throughout Central Asia and the branches of the Russo-Chinese bank at Kashgar and Kulja facilitate matters generally.

Mr. Etherton's experiences were many and varied and among them was a period in a Siberian hospital under the care of Russian doctors, who made his enforced detention as pleasant as possible. Then followed a sleigh drive across the steppes, over which in years gone by marched many a batch of prisoners doomed to perpetual exile in Siberia. Often, as the author writes, the journey from Russia to the distant penal settlements occupied a full two years, during which the weaker amongst the detachments succumbed to the hardships of such a fearful ordeal. "As one drives across the silent steppes one's thoughts travel back to those dark and gloomy days when every verst of the road was marked with such suffering as few have endured since sorrow first entered the world." Incidentally, as illustrating the utter darkness and ignorance of the people in the villages, Mr. Etherton relates a story of a recent incident. Some Indian traders with a view to opening up trade had recently arrived in Barnaul from Russian Turkestan. With their advent rumour spread abroad that they were there for the purpose of abducting children and the result was that the unfortunate men were mobbed and badly handled, one of them being killed and others injured, the police saving the others only with the utmost difficulty. Still trade is developing and between Barnaul and Novo Nicholaevsk, large caravans of freight sledges were met, engaged in trading in the districts to the south towards Mongolia and the Altai.

### A PIONEER SCHOLAR CRITICISED.

MR. MICHAEL MACAULIFFE, late of the Indian Civil Service, has distinguished himself greatly by his recent work on the Sikh religion in which he utilised his long personal experience of the Sikhs and their language and faith, gained in the Punjab during a career of over a generation. He has translated, as the central part of this great work, the "Granth" or the holy scripture of the Sikhs from the original Gurmukhi language, and this translation has been authorised by the Sikhs themselves whose priests have considerably helped him in the task of understanding and interpreting their sacred book. But Mr. Macauliffe is not the first labourer in this field, for exactly a generation ago a learned and painstaking German scholar, Dr. Ernest Trumpp published a translation under the auspices of the Secretary of State for India. This rendering of Dr. Trumpp was necessarily tentative and rather crude as he had to do pioneer work in a field quite untrodden by any European before his time. Moreover, the Sikh scripture, like other Oriental scriptures, is a rather mystic, if not quite cryptic, volume, very hard to render in a Western language. So it is natural that his work should have many imperfections, but we are rather sorry to see Mr. Macauliffe performing the unpleasant task of dilating on them in the current "Asiatic Quarterly Review." Dr. Trumpp has deserved well of scholarship and comparative theology, for a whole generation Western enquirers obtained their sole knowledge of this interesting religion from his book. He laboured under many difficulties, not the least of which was that the orthodox Sikh priests gave him no assistance in his task, owing to an indiscretion of which he was guilty in their eyes, as he unwittingly smoked during the first interview he had with the Sikh priests and the Sikhs hold tobacco and smoking inasmuch abomination as the orthodox Parsis on our side do to the present day. The initial prejudice of the Sikhs whose religion he wanted to expound to the world, increased when the translation was published in 1877 in London and Munich without their help. They professed themselves highly displeased with his rendering, and were loud in their complaints of the doctor's inaccuracies. They utilised every opportunity of belittling his work and petitioned Lord Dufferin and Lord Curzon when these Viceroys visited Lahore, to have a new translation made. The latter told them that if they considered Dr. Trumpp's translation inadequate, they should publish another more to their liking themselves and not look to the Government.

The Sikhs succeeded in persuading Mr. Macauliffe to undertake the task and he has done it to their entire satisfaction. We are glad to hear that the Sikhs are very well pleased with it and have authorised it as a true rendering of their scripture. But we are sorry that Mr. Macauliffe did not stop there, and has thought fit to expose his predecessor's shortcomings. Trumpp was a Lutheran priest born in Wurtumberg in 1828 and educated at the famous university of Tubinger. He served for several years in India as a missionary under the Church Missionary Society and was ordained by the Bishop of Bombay, Dr. Harding, in 1856. Besides the vernacular of the Punjab, he studied and helped to elucidate several of the modern dialects and vernaculars of other Indian provinces, and was for several years before his death in 1885 Professor of Oriental Languages in the celebrated university of Munich where he succeeded Dr. Haug, the great Avesta scholar. His translation of the "Granth" of the Sikhs is doubtless coloured by his prejudices as a Protestant Missionary, which naturally prevented him from taking a high view of the Sikh faith as a moral doctrine. Still his services as an expounder, however imperfect, of that faith to the Western world for over thirty years were unique, it would have been more graceful, if a follower treading in his steps and of course rising higher and going further, had been content to rectify quietly his errors instead of exposing them rather severely. Of course, Mr. Macauliffe has done this in good faith, but silence would have been preferable as he has already superseded Trumpp's work.

### BRITISH INTERESTS IN PERSIA.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL YATE, the other day read a paper before a meeting of the Central Asian Society on the subject of the trans-Persian Railway, which he thinks will be the first railway to reach India direct from Europe. The Russian promoters of the railway have stated officially that the company is to be international, with its chief offices in London, Brussels, or some western city and that English and Russian rights should be equal. Colonel Yate thinks the scheme a very fascinating one, but it involves risks as well as advantages. The railway is international, and all that regards its welfare should be treated from the international point of view. It appears to give to Russia trade access to the markets of central and southern Persia and promised no certain *quid pro quo* to British commerce. The "internationality" of this railway—a railway of which the Persian section should ultimately become a Persian State line—should be rightly safe-guarded on international principles and not sacrificed here and there to the special interests of any one Power. If it were, surely intrigue, injustice, and trouble would result, said the Colonel. Of course the primary aim of the original promoters of this railway is politisal, but it is capable of being made commercially successful. As to the probable attitude of the Persian Government and people to the scheme, Colonel Yate said: "Still we can surely rely on British and Russian diplomacy to convince the Persian Government that the mere construction of a line means bringing millions of money into their country, and that the railway, which becomes one of the great links between Europe and India, and eventually the Far East, cannot fail to restore Persia to a degree of prosperity which she has not known for at least two centuries. In the carrying out of this scheme Persia may be no more than the instrument of the ambitions of greater Powers, but none the less the prospect is full of promise for her. British interest, political and commercial, are best served by a strong Persia, and if the railway strengthens Persia it strengthens Britain. Turkey, with its marvellous record of conquest and of centuries of antagonism to Christendom, and Persia, with a stirring history, glorious and inglorious, which loses itself in the mists of time—say what their press and Ministers may,—have become instruments in the hands of nations which have simply left them behind on the path of moral and material progress."

THE Earl of Crewe, Lord Privy Seal and Secretary of State for India, had an audience of his Majesty on Feb. 14.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Himalaya" with the outward mails of the 24th ultimo passed Suez at 2-30 p. m.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived yesterday by the mail steamer "Salsette" from England were Major General C. J. Blomfield, C. B., D. S. O., and Lieutenant Colonel Sir D. Semple.

IT is notified that the provisions of the Punjab Municipal Act, notwithstanding the number of members of the Murree Municipality who are salaried officers of the Government may amount to ten.

A NOTIFICATION of the Government of India is published vesting in the Treasure of Charitable endowments a number of securities amounting in value to just under a lakh of rupees subscribed to the funds of the Indian Institute of Science.

THE Secretary of State has appointed Miss M. C. Somerville, M. A. of Edinburgh University, to the Indian Educational Service as Second Inspectress of Schools in Eastern Bengal and Assam.

REV. J. H. COLLINS acts as Principal, Diocesan Boys' High School, Rangoon, in place of Rev. Rocksborough R. Smith who proceeds on six months' leave at the end of March as a delegate to England in conection with Sir Robert Laidlaw's scheme for improving European education in India,

MR. H. T. E. BELL, who had just arrived at Dacca to take over the Agency of the Bank of Bengal, was killed accidentally on Friday morning by a fall from the verandah of the upper storey of the Bank. The funeral was held the same afternoon.

THE Bombay Provincial Advisory Committee for Indian students whose offices are at 75 Hornby Road, Bombay, again call attention to the information bureau, which has been established at the India Office. Indian Students proceeding to England will find very useful information in the "Handbook of Information" published by the Committee of the National Indian Association, in conjunction with the Advisory Committee, India Office. The latest edition can be obtained for one rupee. A reference to it will in many cases supply the information which students generally require. Students are requested to address all enquiries about studies in England to the Secretary of the local Committee. Communications sent directly to the Educational Adviser in England are referred back to the Secretary for disposal and thus delay is occasioned in supplying the needful inrormation.

THE King has consented to allow M. George Scott, the French artist, to execute a second portrait of his Majesty as a field-marshal on horseback.

"THE power of the King is in the health of his people." Such is the eloquent motto of the Women's Imperial Health Association of Great Britain. Muriel, Viscountess Helmsley, an active personal worker in its organisation, is President of this Association and amongst its members are eminent medical men and women and public workers. The Association has done excellent pioneer work in health propaganda by its Caravan Tours in the provinces and by lecturers in London and the suburbs. The Association is holding an Imperial Health Congress and Fete during the coming summer, as a fitting commemoration of Queen Mary's Coronation. At this Congress, health questions will be discussed by prominent hygienic authorities and colonial representatives and a special effort will be made to encourage Colonial delegates to establish Branches of the Association throughout the Empire.

# ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

## THE DECLARATION OF LONDON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, FEB 17.

THE elaborate defence of the Declaration of London made by the Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Mr. McKinnon Wood, in his speech at the City Liberal Club, a week ago, has not converted Mr. Gibson Bowles, but it seems to have made the supporters of Sir Edward Grey's policy a little bolder and on the whole the chances of ratification seem to be a little brighter. The hope has been expressed that the animated discussion to which the Declaration has given rise may not degenerate into a party wrangle; with the *Manchester Guardian* against the Declaration and the *Times* in its favour the controversy hitherto has been free from sectional bitterness though strong views are held on both sides. As a former Professor of International Law, keenly alive to the problems of Imperial Defence, Mr. Frederic Harrison announces that he is forced to support the Declaration which seems to him, on a balance of loss and gain, to give us a new and important security. The Chamber of Shipping has been considering the subject to-day and Sir James Mackay, a prominent member of that body being unable to attend the meeting, gives his views at considerable length on a letter to the *Times*. The conclusion at which he has arrived is that on the whole British shipping stands to gain by the Declaration, but the majority of the members of the Chamber of Shipping have not been convinced by his able argument. Their opinion is that the Declaration should not be ratified unless it is modified in important particulars.

### POLITICS AND BUSINESS.

The recent announcement that Lord Ronald Gower had given up his place in the country and come to reside in a northern suburb caused more surprise than would have been the case if the intimation had been deferred for a week or two. The curious action which has been occupying the attention of Mr. Justice Darling and a special jury explains why the noble lord has changed his place of residence. He was sued by a firm of stock-brokers for £10,240 in respect of certain shares which, it was alleged, they purchased for him. The intermediary was a Mr. Shackleton who it transpired was a member of the College at Arms in Dublin at the time of the mysterious disappearance of the Crown Jewels and against whom some plain language was with the Judge's approval made by Mr. Duke, counsel for the defendant. In the witness box Lord Ronald Gower who it was stated, has lost the whole of a not in considerable fortune, that he was quite incapable of writing a business letter. In reply to a sly question from the Bench the noble lord naively replied that his only business experience was that he gained when he sat in the House of Commons for the once paternal seat now filled by Mr. Alpheus Cleophas Morton. Mr. Justice Darling in his summing up naturally made fun of this confession. What, asked the learned Judge, was Lord Ronald Sutherland Gower? He had told them he had had no business experience. For some little time he had been in Parliament. But that was a long time ago. That was the only pretence he had to a knowledge of business. It was a place where people passed Acts for the good of other people—quite a different place from the Stock Exchange. Mr. Justice Darling did not add as he might have done that if Lord Ronald Gower had stuck to politics he as a duke's son would have found his business inexperience no bar to success. He might even have attained Cabinet rank. All Cabinet Ministers even in the present Government are not geniuses. A few days before the misfortunes of Lord Ronald Gower were revealed to the public Lord Curzon of Keddlestone addressed the United Club—the Conservative Eighty Club—and although he did not say that a Cabinet of Lord Ronald Gowers would be an unmixed blessing he treated with characteristic disdain the notion that what we want is an Admistration composed of men of business. The charge that politicians are not such is, he thinks, true on the whole, but he says that the complaints are made by "discontented persons," and he expresses his belief that a Cabinet composed exclusively of men of business would not last six months. I am aware that a Cabinet of this nature has been proposed by any responsible persons; what many people, people who are no more "disappointed" than is Lord Curzon himself, would like to see is a man of business at the head of each of the great spending departments. And Lord Curzon practically refuted himself by his eulogy of Lord Cawdor who was nothing if he was not a man of business. The principal difficulty in the way of selecting our First Lords of the Admiralty and Secretaries of State for War from Lombard Street and Bishopsgate rather than from the Temple and the landed estates is that a purely business career does not lend itself to the cultivations of the arts of oratory, and debating power is essential in a form of Government such as ours.

### PERSONALITY OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

One of the most thoughtful members of the Labour Party, Mr. Snowden, delivered an address on the House of Commons the other day at Nelson. His estimate of the powers of some of the more prominent characters in that assembly exhibited a great deal of shrewdness and would, I think, be generally endorsed by the wisest members of the Press Gallery. There are, he says, only two or three members of the Unionist Party who can be described as being possessed of debating ability beyond the average. The best debater—and he is for the moment outside—is Mr. Bonar Law. It is the fashion in some quarters to sneer at Mr. Austen Chamberlain as if he were a man of the calibre of Mr. Alfred Lyttelton, who is an amiable man but utterly without originality or distinction as a politician. Mr. Snowden declares that Mr. Austen Chamberlain is a much abler man than he is generally credited with being. Mr. Snowden is I think right; at any rate, the son of Mr. Joseph Chamberlain is with perhaps one exception head and shoulders above the son of any other leading statesman of our time. The most interesting in the House of Commons according to Mr. Snowden is Mr. Balfour. No one could become more charming than Mr. Balfour when he forgot that he was Mr. Balfour and the Leader of the Opposition party and spoke purely as Mr. Arthur Balfour, the philosopher. He really believed that Mr. Balfour was inclined to Socialism. The scientific character of Socialism and the scientific theory of Socialism seemed to appeal to his peculiar make-up. Certainly Mr. Balfour is always tender to the academic wing of the Socialist party and he would probably not disavow a sneaking regard for Mr. Sidney Webb. As a debater Mr. Snowden places the Prime Minister far above any other man in the House of Commons and this is only repeating the description given of Mr. Asquith by the *Times*, namely that he is a master of lucidity. Of Mr. Lloyd George we are told that he is something of an enigma. At times he is brilliant, at times he is far below mediocrity. As to Mr. Churchill, Mr. Snowden unkindly remarked he would say nothing. "The photographer brought him out."

### THE REVOLT OF THE PRIVATE MEMBER.

When on the opening day of the Session, Mr. Ginnell made his savage onslaught, the sympathy universally felt for the Speaker did not blind onlookers to the drawbacks of the system against which the member for North Westmeath so crudely protested—a system under which, so it is alleged, a member has little chance of being called upon unless his name is in the list of the whips of the respective parties. In the debate last night, on Mr. Asquith's motion, that Government business have precedence at every sitting up to Easter, we had further evidence of the resentment felt by private members at the way their rights are as they think overridden. Mr. Pickersgill led the revolt which may prove to be serious and caused something like consternation amongst those extremely autocratic persons known as the whips. He began by saying that he intended to oppose what he argued was an unnecessary motion. He recalled what occurred last year. The time of private members was taken by the Government and again and again the House adjourned at an abnormally early hour. This led exactly, how was not explained, to a dissolution which did not matter to right hon. gentlemen drawing salaries of £5,000 a year, paid quarterly, but was extremely inconvenient to unofficial members who happened to be poor. Last year private members were bitterly disappointed. The same thing might occur this year with the result of another General Election in a short time. In recent years, Mr. Pickersgill went on to say, the ranks of official members had been greatly swollen not only by the creation of paid officers but by bringing into existence a new class of Parliamentary Private Secretaries. The creation of these appointments had been carried to the extreme under the present *regime*. Every Minister, every sub-Minister, every deputy-sub-Minister now had a Parliamentary Private Secretary. The Home Secretary had two members of Parliament dancing attendance upon him. That hon. members should be insensible to the dignity of the great position of a member of Parliament as to advertise themselves in "Debatt" as proud to fetch and carry for Ministers amazed Mr. Pickersgill as an old Parliamentarian. He seemed to suggest that these appointments were designed for the purpose of undermining the independence of private members and he intimated that the abolition of the peers' veto might be too dearly bought. As for himself his constituents had not elected him to be a mere voting machine or to speak only "with the kind permission of the Government licencee." Mr. Pickersgill naturally was encouraged by the Opposition, but he was not without support on his own side. Mr. Pirie, for example, asserted that private member's rights are now little more than sham. Sir Henry Dalziel went one better. The Prime Minister's proposal, he submitted, finally "sealed the death" of the private member as an independent force in that House. What a confession to make on the eve of the introduction of the Veto Bill! But, perhaps the private members are unfair to the poor whips who naturally want to get through the business and Sir Henry Dalziell seems to have hit the right nail on the head when he attributed the present unsatisfactory state of things to the Parliamentary machine being overburdened. Devolution and more Grand Committees are, he thinks, the proper remedy.

### OLLA PODRIDA.

The sentimental messages I quoted last week from the resuscitated Agony Column of the *Times* did not complete the Romance of the Broad Walk. To those of your readers who know their London it is unnecessary to explain that the Broad Walk referred to is the fine avenue which crosses in a straight line the Western side of Kensington Gardens and connects middle-class Bayswater with aristocratic or perhaps I should say semi-aristocratic Kensington Gore. The touching invitation to the disconsolate "Rikki" was answered in last Saturday issue as follows :

BROAD WALK.—Deeply grateful, but
"They who live more deaths than one
more deaths than one must die."
RIKKI.

On Tuesday appeared the subjoined :—

BROAD WALK.—Rikki will hear something to his great advantage by writing H. 594. The Time Office, E. C.

This was repeated on Wednesday and yesterday apparently "Rikki" is not in a great hurry to discover what this "something" is.

*Nemo me impune lacessit* might almost be the motto of South American poets as well as of the Knights of the Most Ancient and Most Noble Order of the Thistle. (In parentheses no offence is intended to either class by coupling them in this way.) A Buenos Aires telegram dated Sunday reads as follows:—"Last night on the Avenida Mayo a student insulted the poet Conti. The poet was carrying a gun and shot the student dead. Senor Conti is now in goal." There used to be poets in this country also and fiery ones to boot, but happily they did not carry a gun when they took their walks abroad.

"Lord Vernon's Convictions" is the heading of a paragraph in one of the London papers. The convictions referred to are neither political or religious but motorial. The noble lord was had up for driving his car too fast on the Hampton Court-road and for failing to produce his licence. His numerous "convictions," it transpired, totalled over £100. An addition of £ 11-4-0 was now made to them.

## GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

### Visit to Broach and Surat.

THEIR Excellencies Sir George and Lady Clarke accompanied by Mr. J. E. B. Hotson, I. C. S.; Private Secretary, Major J. G. Greig, Military Secretary, and Captain J. L. Lunham, I. M. S, Surgeon, left Bombay for a short tour in Gujarat from Grant Road Station by a special train at 12 noon yesterday.

The departure was private and on the platform were present Mr. Shapurji B. Broacha, the Sheriff of Bombay, Major D. A. G. Shelly, Agent, and Mr. Hansen, General Traffic Manager, B. B. and C. I. Railway.

Mr. Todd, Deputy Agent, Mr. Dunford, District Traffic Superintendent, and Mr. Mirza, Railway Police, left in charge of the train.

The special was timed to reach Broach at 6. p. m.

## THE AHMEDABAD SCIENCE INSTITUTE.

### A Handsome Donation.

The following Press Note has been issued by Government, Educational Department :—

Sardar Sir Chinubai Madhavlal, C.I.E., has offered to Government a donation of two lakhs of rupees in 3 1-2 per cent. Government paper towards the cost of the buildings for the Madhavlal Ranchhodlal Science Institute, Ahmedabad, for which he has already most generously given an endowment of rupees four lakhs. His Excellency the Governor-in-Council is pleased to accept the offer and to direct that the cordial acknowledgments of Government should be conveyed to Sardar Sir Chinubhai for this fresh instance of his public-spirited generosity.

# THE PARLIAMENT BILL.

## PASSES SECOND READING.

### Excited Debate in the House of Commons.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH 2.

There was a revival of interest in the House of Commons, to-day, on the concluding stage of the debate on the second reading of the Parliament Bill. The House was crowded when Mr. Balfour rose.

He said that although he held that a democratic form of government was the only form, under which it was possible for us to live peaceably, and carry out effectively our national and Imperial work, it was folly to say that we would have nothing of the hereditary principle. It was impossible to avoid the Second Chamber rivalling the first, unless we used that principle, though not to the extent it was used now. The Party of rapid change ought to have a constitutional check, so as to ensure that changes should be approved by the People, and that was more necessary in the case of Liberals than Conservatives.

It was, Mr. Balfour continued, of the utmost importance to have a Second Chamber strong enough to carry out its functions. As the Government wanted a Second Chamber, he supposed they wanted a real, and not merely an ornamental and useless one.

The Government could not be trusted to amend the Constitution in a responsible and impartial manner, because they were not independent. They were coerced by the Irish; otherwise this Bill would never have appeared in its present shape. After an interval, without an efficient Second Chamber, during which a great constitutional revolution was to be carried out, the Government proposed to return to a system under which aberrations on the part of the representative body would be prevented.

### A Charge of Fraud.

"The results," Mr. Balfour declared, "will probably be disastrous to the country, and certainly discreditable to yourselves. You are doing what you have no right to do, in using the transfer of relatively a few votes, fundamentally to change the Constitution. You are going to carry out by coercion, what you imposed upon the country by fraud." (Prolonged uproar, and cries of 'Withdraw.')

Appealed to on a point of order, the Speaker ruled that there was no objection to the word "fraud" when applied to a Party, and not to an individual.

The statement was received with renewed uproar, which lasted for some time, but the Speaker adhered to his ruling.

Mr. Balfour also refused to withdraw, and concluded his speech in a few words.

Mr. Asquith then addressed the House. They now knew, he said, that Tory anxiety to reform the House of Lords was to make it, however composed, stronger against the chosen representatives of the people. Mr. Balfour had charged them with fraud, and with advocating a scheme which they did not believe to be just, in order to obtain the support of the Nationalists. His answer was that the Bill originated with Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman's motion in 1907, when the Liberals were independent of all parties. They had not deviated one hair's breadth from the lines then laid down, without any reference to Party convenience.

Referring to the hereditary principle, Mr. Asquith said it was because they were a fettered and enslaved House of Commons, that they meant to carry the Bill into law. Constitutional checks were abundantly provided for in the Bill. They must presume that the representative House was the true mouth-piece of the People; therefore no further check was required. The preamble of the Bill distinctly declared that reconstruction should be postponed until the operative clauses came into force. Therefore in assenting to the Bill, the country had endorsed the course they were pursuing.

### One-sided Schemes.

His view as to the desirability of a Second Chamber, Mr. Asquith went on, was not changed in the least, but the House of Commons must be predominant in legislation. The only functions of the Second Chamber must be those of consultation, revision and delay. It must be a relatively small body, not resting on an hereditary basis; and it must be a body which, in its origin, composition and attitude, must not be governed by partisanship, tempered by panic. That was a body not easily created, nor were those conditions satisfied by any schemes adumbrated by the Opposition, All of those schemes perpetuated the predominance of one side.

The Opposition asked them to hold their hands till a vast, and hitherto crude and formless, change of the Constitution was thought out. "Meanwhile," Mr. Asquith concluded, "we shall see all legislation blocked by the veto. It is not on such an errand that we were sent here. It is the plain and reiterated command of the constituencies, that the Government's first and paramount duty is to pass this Bill into law."

### Second Reading.

The House then divided on Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment.

The figures were :—For the amendment 244, against 365.

On the motion that the Bill be read a second time, the figures were:—For, 368; against, 243.

[Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment, which he moved on February 27, urged the re-construction of the House of Lords.]

### A Referendum Bill.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The House of Lords have passed the first reading of a Referendum Bill.

The measure was introduced by Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who emphasised the fact that he alone was responsible for it.

# THE FRENCH CABINET.

## Now Complete.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PARIS, MARCH 2.

The French Cabinet is now complete, and is composed as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Premier | M. Monis. |
| Foreign Affairs | M. Cruppi. |
| War | M. Berteaux. |
| Marine | M. Delcasse. |
| Finance | M. Caillaux. |
| Colonies | M. Mossimy. |
| Labour | M. Boncour. |
| Public Works | M. Dumont. |
| Agriculture | M. Pams. |
| Public Instruction | M. Steeg. |
| Justice | M. Perrier. |
| Commerce | M. Masse. |

PARIS, MARCH. 3.

The new Ministry is far from being homogeneous, containing, as it does, eight Radical-Socialists, four Radicals, three moderate Republicans and one Republican-Socialist. The *Journal des Debats* considers that Mr. Monis has landed in a Radical bog and that the Army and Finance are in the hands of demagogues.

# OPIUM TRADE TO CHINA.

## Negotiations with British Minister.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

Reuter learns that negotiations have been proceeding between the Wai-wu-pu and Sir John Jordan, the British Minister in China, since the latter's return, regarding the restriction of the importation of Indian opium into China.

The general idea is that the importation should be reduced proportionately to the lowered production of China, though some people in China hold the view that production and importation should cease immediately.

# BERNSTEIN'S PLAY "APRES MOI."

## Rioting at Theatre Francais.

PARIS, MARCH 3.

Rioting in connection with the representation of M. Bernstein's play "Apres Moi" at the Theatre Français continues nightly, both inside and outside the theatre. Mounted guards have made repeated charges with drawn swords. There have been violent scuffles and many theatre windows have been broken. Several people have been injured and many arrests have been made. The demonstrators scream denunciations at the police and their Prefect, calling them murderers.

# BURMA-YUNNAN FRONTIER.

## Chinese Opposition to British Occupation.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

A Reuter message from Peking states that with reference to the Burma-Yunnan frontier, the Press contends that Pienma has, for generations, been subject Chinese jurisdiction. Public opposition is increasing against the British occupation which has been arranged for April. An immediate consequence has been the despatch of a Chinese tax-collecting expedition. The Government is pacifying the Viceroy who is still unduly excited.

# RECIPROCITY AGREEMENT.

## Another Liberal Secession.

OTTAWA, MARCH 3.

During the debate in the Dominion House of Commons, on the Reciprocity Agreement, Mr. German, representing Welland, announced his secession from Liberalism, on the ground that he was unable to support the Government's policy.

# JAPANESE SCHOONER HELD UP.

## Violation of Immigration Laws.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

A Reuter message from Fanning Islands (North Pacific) reports that H. M. sloop "Algerine" has detained the Japanese schooner "Togo Maru." The latter vessel admitted that she had landed thirteen Japanese on Christmas Island.

# BRIGANDAGE IN PERSIA.

## Outrage on Englishmen.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Reuter wires from Teheran that two Englishmen, Messrs Kay and Haycock, travelling in the direction of Teheran, have been robbed of everything north of Ispahan.

# AUSTRALIAN CRICKET.

## Fifth Test Match.

SYDNEY, MARCH 3.

The fifth Test Match began to-day. Australia batted first and scored 281 for three, Macartney contributing 137.

# LORD KITCHENER.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Lord Kitchener has arrived at Nairobi.

FROM the fact that two State barges have been ordered from a Cowes builder, to be delivered to the Russian imperial yacht in the Solent in June, it is inferred that the Tsar may intend to visit the Solent in that month.

# THE KING AND HIS PEOPLES.

## "Living Glories of the Monarchy"

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

The King, at Buckingham Palace, to-day, received addresses from the Houses of Convocation of Canterbury and York.

In reply, His Majesty referred to his visits to different parts of the United Kingdom and said:—"I hope that these visits and our journey later to India may serve as a testimony of my affectionate regard for all my peoples, near and far, and may associate them all with the venerable living glories of the British Monarchy, under whose shelter and freedom they have dwelt so long in law and peace."

# THE DELHI DURBAR.

## Forthcoming Proclamation.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

Reuter understands that a Royal Proclamation concerning the Durbar may be expected as soon as an actual date is decided.

The proclamation will be issued simultaneously in England and India.

# THE BAGHDAD RAILWAY.

## Negotiations Making Good Progress.

LONDON, MARCH. 2.

Reuter is informed that negotiations with Turkey and Germany regarding the Baghdad Railway are making good progress. It is expected that they will be concluded within a few days, whereupon direct negotiations will be opened between Turkey and Britain with reference to the section of railway from Baghdad to the Persian Gulf.

The Ottoman Minister of Finance has announced that a German company will build the railway as far as Baghdad.

# THE COLONIAL OFFICE.

## The Permanent Under-Secretary.

LONDON, MARCH 2.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Mr. Harcourt, the Colonial Secretary, replying to Mr. Murray, said the Government had refrained from appointing a permanent Under-Secretary for the Colonies, pending the meeting of the Imperial Conference. It would be discourteous to take a step seeming to prejudice the result of discussion. Sir Francis Hopwood would occupy the post honorarily during the Conference.

# AUSTRALIA AND IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

## Her Interest in Sea-Power.

MELBOURNE, MARCH 2.

The Minister of Defence, toasting Admiral Henderson at a farewell luncheon, requested him, on behalf of the Government, to say to England that Australia was willing to bear her part in the defence of the Empire.

Admiral Henderson, said that the keynote of his report was contained in the sentense "Any action, which attacks the sea-power of the Empire, is inimical to Australia and the whole Empire."

## Wireless Telegraphy.

SYDNEY, MARCH 3.

The Commonwealth Government is appointing a British officer to organise an extensive system of wireless telegraphy.

The Government has recommended Admiral Henderson.

# DEATH OF ADMIRAL CURZON-HOWE.

LONDON, MAR. 2.

King George has sent the following message to the Mediterranean Fleet:—The news of the death of your Commander-in-Chief grieves me deeply. I know that all those in the Portsmouth Command, and throughout the service, will mourn his loss as sincerely as I."

# OBITUARY.

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Spence Watson, Privy Councillor.

[The Rt. Hon Robert Spence Watson, who was made a Privy Councillor in 1906, was a Solicitor by profession and a prominent Liberal of Newcastle-on-Tyne. He was the eldest son of the late Joseph Watson of Benshawe Grove, Gateshead, and was born in 1837. He was President of the Newcastle-on-Tyne Liberal Association from 1874 to 1897 and President of the National Liberal Federation from 1890 to 1902. Also in 1890 he became President of the Society of Friends of Russian Freedom which position he held until his death and was afterwards made President of the Peace Society. He was the author of a large number publications, principally upon subjects of politics and travel.]

LONDON, MARCH 3.

The death is announced of Mr. Elliot Stock, the publisher.

# ELECTION PETITIONS

LONDON, MARCH 2.

The petitions against the elections at Gloucester and St. Pancras have been withdrawn.

The "Westminster Gazette" says there is no truth in the report that arrangements have been made for the Prince of Wales to enter Oxford in October next and that he will stay there for two years. Nothing has been heard at Oxford of any such project.

# FRONTIER DISTURBANCES.

## Fighting in Nawagai.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 3.

It is reported that tribesmen who were killed in the affray on the North-West Frontier were mostly Utmen-Khels from Ambahar who had long had evil reputations for raiding. The effect of the summary punishment inflicted is likely to extend throughout the Mohmand country.

A Frontier correspondent reports sharp fighting in Nawagai. Safdai Khan, the chief of that district, who was ousted by his son, Mahomed Ali, returned with a mixed force of tribesmen. These are said to have been killed and some wounded. Mahomed Ali, however, was worsted and took refuge in a Fort at Kothi. It is stated that he contemplates flight into Afghan territory. The affair has caused considerable excitement throughout Bajour.

# EUROPEAN OFFICIALS AND INDIANS.

## Rules for Social Intercourse.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, MARCH 3.

The Government of Madras have issued a memorandum on the subject of the social and official intercourse between European Officials and Indian fellowmen prepared by the President of the Board of Examination for the Instruction and guidance of young non-Indian Officers of the Government on their first arrival in India.

The memorandum gives broad rules and principles, which should govern social and official intercourse with Indians of all classes, so that the Officers may avoid upon the one hand giving unintentional offence and on the other using misplaced, though well-intentioned, over familiarity. Section 2 of the memorandum treats on visits; Section 3 is regarding correspondence; section 4 is about relations with Zemindars; section 5 about relations with subordinates, section 6 the treatment of Europeans by Indians.

The last two paragraphs in this section are as follows:—An Officer makes himself ridiculous who is constantly on the look-out for offence or is too ready to take it. At the same time, it is quite easy to tell when a visitor is intentionally offensive or offensively familiar. In such cases the interview may be terminated with firmness and dignity and a subsequent interview may be refused. Indians are sometimes ignorant of the forms of etiquette to be observed in presence of English ladies. Such ignorance should not be ascribed to discourtesy. There is no objection to a friendly hint being given privately as to what is regarded correct by Europeans in such matters. The appendix to the memorandum contains instructions regarding intercourse between European Officials and Natives issued by Sir John Malcolm, Agent of the Governor-General, in his minute dated 28th June, 1821, to his Assistants in Central India.

# TRAVANCORE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, MARCH 3.

Yesterday afternoon a meeting of the Travancore Legislative Council was held, the Dewan being the Chairman. Some local Bills were discussed.

Mr. Ananda Rao, Government Pleader, wanted to suspend the Council rules to discuss the principle of a piece of social legislation called the Marumakathayam Bill so that it may be referred to a Select Committee. All non-official members were unanimously against the motion of the Government Pleader. They were of opinion that it was really a social legislation affecting the religious, social and economic conditions of a large section of people. They said the hurry displayed by the Government in rushing it through would create suspicion about the intention of the authorities that it ought to take its own course so that the people may have ample time to discuss the Bill.

Tobacco Bill was presented by the Select Committee and reserved for final reading.

The Council then adjourned,

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Major-General Mahon, Commanding the Lucknow Division, is granted six months' leave on private affairs.

Major-General Watkins will command the Division during General Mahon's absence.

Brigadier-General G. Cookson, Commanding the Bangalore Cavalry Brigade, is granted leave for seven and a half months.

Major Battine, 21st Cavalry, officiates as General Staff Officer, 2nd Grade, at Army Headquarters.

Lieutenant J. Waring, R.G.A., is appointed Aide-de-Camp to Major-General Woon, Commanding the Secunderabad Division, on arrival in India, for a tour of duty.

The following R. E. Officers are posted to Military Works, as shown:—Lieutenant A. D. Martin to the Rawal Pindi Division; Lieutenant R. G. Robson to the Rawalpindi and Lieutenant N. T. Fitzpatrick to the Mhow Division; Lieutenant E. C. Whitely to the Secunderabad Division; Lieutenant J. H. Robde to the Derajat Brigade.

Captain Kerani, I.M.S., has been selected to accompany the Coronation Contingent to London.

LUCKNOW, MARCH 3.

Lieutenant-General Sir J. Willcocks, Commanding the Northern Army, held an inspection parade at Lucknow Garrison yesterday. Over 6,000 troops took part.

# "GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

RAILWAY DEPARTMENT.

Sanction has been accorded to, (1) the Nadiad-Kapadvanj Railway, by Messrs. Killick Nixon and Co; (2) Jassore-Jenidah Railway by Messrs. Ketter Mohun Dey; (3) Sarai-Kala-Havelian Branch, by the North Western Railway.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieutenant-Colonel Leslie, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India, is granted leave for eight months and twenty-one days.

Surgeon General Lukis holds charge in addition to his own duties.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Brevet Colonel Renny Tailor, Superintendent, Survey of India, is granted six months' leave. Lieutenant-Colonel Garden, I.A., officiates in his place.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Messrs. Dickinson and O'Connor are confirmed as Assistant Commissioners, Northern India Salt Revenue.

# MYMENSINGH BOMB TRIAL.

## Short Adjournment Granted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Mr. R. Newbould, Sessions Judge of Dacca, assisted by two assessors, yesterday commenced the hearing of the Mymensingh Bomb Case. In this case, three Bengalis, Lalit Chunder Choudhury, Harakour Thar and Jotindra Nath Choudhury, were charged under the Explosives Act. The facts are briefly these. In the middle of August last, the police got information that Lalit Chunder Choudhury and others were making preparations for a dacoity. The police kept a watch upon Lalit from that time, and towards the end of August, they learned that the plan was ripe and a dacoity was to be committed on September 5, on which date the Postmaster of Samulia intercepted six post-cards in which an annoymous writer purported to ask the addressees to join in a holy ceremony, arranged before verbally.

RESULT OF THE SEARCH.

Police Superintendent Dundas started an immediate search, simultaneously at various places, and, in the house of Lalit, a tin-box was found containing eleven bombs—since found to be dangerous—four swords, four torches, black powder, a bomb formula, a cypher code and seditious and incriminiating papers. Sanction was obtained and the eleven accused were put on trial. Eight were discharged in the Lower Court.

At the commencement of the trial, the prosecution moved an application for an adjournment pending the arrival of sanction from the Local Government. Under Section 5 of the Explosives Act, the prosecution also moved that the accused had no license to keep explosive substances in their possession. The defence objected, but the Judge granted a short adjournment.

The Defence Pleader next submitted that as the prosecution case was that the accused collected bombs and weapons for committing a dacoity, the case should be tried by a jury and and not by assessors.

The Judge took time to consider the matter.

One assessor, Najendra Kumar Nannerjee next asked the Court that he might be exempted from attending. He said he could not conscientiously act as an assessor in such cases.

The Judge did not pass any order.

# CALCUTTA BOMB OUTRAGE.

## Accused's Statements.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

No further development has taken place in connection with the recent bomb outrage. The boy under arrest gave his name as Jagendranath Mrokerjee and also stated that he was not an inhabitaut of Calcutta, but of Hooghly. There is, however, some doubt entertained as to the accuracy of the statements made by the accused. Further investigation ir preceeding.

LATER.

The name of the boy, who is alleged to have thrown the bomb yesterday, at Mr. Cowley, is Jagendra Nath Mookerjee of the village Rajhat about eight miles north of Hooghly. The bomb has been examined to-day. It is said to be superior to those already seen in India. It is shaped like a tin can, five inches by three and consisted of the usual metal spikes and an explosive substance compounded of mercury salts, picric acid and other chemicals of great power. The bomb was tainted with iron wires all over and at one end there was a brass tube which was either a detonator or a fuse deponent.

# LAND SETTLEMENT IN THE PUNJAB.

## Twenty Years Term Adopted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 3.

In August last, a Press communique was issued with reference to the "Tribunes" articles on the settlement of the Murree Tahsil in which the Government said that the matter of the period of settlement though recommended to be for ten years only by Sir Charles Rivaz's Government was not finally settled.

A Press note issued to-day says that on account of the altered prospects which the postponement of the Kashmir Railway has involved, the Lieutenant-Governor has decided, after reconsideration, that there is not sufficient reason to depart from the general rule by which the new settlement is ordinarily sanctioned for the same term as the old one. The term of settlement now sanctioned by the Punjab Government is the same for the Murree Tahsil as for the rest of the Rawalpindi district, that is twenty years.

# FARIDKOT RAJAH'S MARRIAGE.

## A Departure of Reform.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, MARCH 3.

The Faridkot Durbar has set an example in connection with the recent marriage of the minor Rajah. There were no nautches, no drinking, but, instead, theatrical performances were organised by the Temperance Society exposing the evils of drink. Ten thousand rupees were given to various religious and other institution of the occasion of the marriage. The Durbar has undertaken to establish and maintain a girls' school at Shahadpur where the Rajah was married, a zenana hospital will be opened at Faridkot in commemoration of the marriage.

"Daue" granaries with elevators were opened by the Lieut. Governor on the same occasion and water works are to be introduced as a permanent boon to the town.

In replying to the address of welcome presented by the Council of Regency on 1st instant the Lieut.-Governor who attended the marriage festivities, made a suitable reference to the economic and educational progress of the State and commended the Council of Regency's attempts to curb the drink evil.

# VICEREGAL NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur paid a visit to His Excellency the Viceroy at 11 o'clock this morning at Government House, and at 12-30, His Excellency the Viceroy, attended by Sir Henry MacMahon and the Viceregal Staff escorted by the Body Guard, proceeded to Hastings House to pay a return visit to the Maharaja.

There was a small dinner party at Government House to-night, after which His Highness the Maharaja of Jaipur had been invited to attend the party.

# FESTIVAL OF EMPIRE.

Everything goes well with the Festival of Empire, the All-British Exhibition, and the Pageant of Empire, the Government supported display which is to be held from May to October in the Crystal Palace and in the 200 acres of grounds.

"The All Red Route" the mile and a half of electric railway which runs through scenes of Empire life, is well in hand, the £70,000 Canadian building is nearing completion, and rapid progress is being made with the pavilions of the other Over-sea Dominions. As an instance of the unbounded enterprise of this vast exhibition it may be mentioned that a mono railway is being constructed in the flower grounds and that, to take us up the rise to the Palace, there will be a quarter of a mile of moving pathway. The Crystal Palace is being revolutionised into something more than up-to-dateness.

As to the Pageant of Empire, Mr. Frank Lascelles, the Master, says there is more enthusiasm than last year, and in several cases the full number of performers required for various scenes has been enrolled. "So far as is possible," he adds, "the different historical incidents will be enacted be people who, by residence, are most interested in a particular scene. We are adding eight new scenes, making 32 in all. The fourth part of the Pageant will be concerned with the history of our Over-seas Dominions. I should indeed, be glad to hear from three or four hundred American citizens who are descendants of the Pilgrim Fathers. This would add greatly to the interest of the scene in which the Pilgrim Fathers sailed for the New World. Then, in the previous scene, Pocahontas at the Court of James 1 we should be delighted to have the help of Virginians.

FIELD OF CLOTH OF GOLD.

"To our French friends we extend the most cordial invitation to take part in the superb representation of the Field of the Cloth of Gold. Many of our Brethren in the Over-seas Dominions have already promised to come to the Mother Country for this great effort of Empire. Each scene is being prepared by historians and other experts with the utmost care in order that the whole setting and each costume, weapon, banner and so forth may be absolutely correct.

The Austral Club in London has in hand the scenes devoted to Australia and New Zealand. It will probably be decided to show the landing of Captain Cook, and the Treaty of Waitangi, 1840. Ladies and gentlemen who wish to take part in these incidents should send their names to Sir G. H. Reid, the High Commissioner for Australia, or to Sir William Hall-Jones, the High Commissioner for New Zealand.

Canada will be represented possibly by the rejoicings at Confederation, 1868, though a second scene is under consideration. As a South African, I have been inundated with letters from people who witnessed the Pageant at Cape Town, and they ask for their favourite scenes to be given again at the Crystal Palace. I should be glad if South Africans would decide the matter by voting on a postcard for the scene they like best, and post to me at Empire House, 175, Piccadilly, London. W.

For the Indian Section, the Proclamation of Queen Victoria as Empress of India at Delhi, 1877, the India Office has given us every particular. This will be an exceptionally impressive grouping of several hundreds of gorgeously garbed figures, and will be a faithful reproduction of a great historical event.

"The Finale will take the form of a Masque of Empire in which nearly four thousand people will appear at the same time."

# GOVERNMENT AND AEROPLANES

The following Press Note has been issued:—

The Government of India have under consideration the question of introducing legislation on the subject of aeroplanes. The lines on which such legislation will proceed are not yet determined, but it is probable that some restrictions will be imposed on the acquisition of flying machines in British India. In the meanwhile the Government of India desire to place no obstacle in the way of the purchase by Native Chiefs and other respectable persons of flying machines in reasonable quantities. All that they require at present is that particulars of such transactions should be reported to them so that there may be a record of the number and class of flying machines existing in India. It will be the duty of the Commissioner of Police in the Presidency town, of District Magistrates in the Mofussil and of Political Agents in Native States to report such purchases to the Government of Bombay for communication to the Government of India. The points upon which information will be required are:—(1) the name and residence of the purchaser; and (2) the description of the machine, and the name of its manufacturer, carrying capacity, etc,

# BURMA KHEDDAH CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

At the fifth hearing of the case against Dalrymple Clarke to-day at the Special Sessions of the Chief Court several witnesses were examined as to the movements of the elephants. Mr. H. Plunkett, Assistant Superintendent, Kheddahs, deposed to instituting the present proceedings under the orders of the Government. The elephant "Cuttack" was still in the Government Kheddahs and no claim was made on behalf of Messrs. Green and Co for this elephant. In cross-examination by the defence Advocate witness said in course of his enquiry he was unable to gather any information to show that Clark misappropriated the price of "Wahind" and "Myabu". The hearing is adjourned to Monday.

# HEAD CONSTABLE MURDER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MARCH 3.

Khagendra Nath Das, who was arrested in connection with the murder of the Head Constable Chakrovarti, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of having no ostensible means of livelihood. The case is adjourned.

# POONA ASSAULT-AT-ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, MARCH 3.

The Assault-at-Arms continues to draw a large gathering of spectators to the racecourse in the evenings where the chief events of an interesting programme are generally reserved for negotiation. The morning's contests at both the Central Gymnasium and the racecourse to-day comprised semi-finals of the tug-of-war, both heavy and light, open to British troops which were won, the Heavy by the Lancs beating the Dorsets, and the Warwicks beating the L.N. Lancs, and the Light by the Warwicks beating the Lincolns and the Dublins beating the Dorsets.

Among Native Troops the 3rd Sappers beat the 127th Baluchis and the 102nd Granadiers beat the 12th Pioneers. The same result had also been recorded for the Light Weights.

Among the chief winners this afternoon were British Tent Pegging by half sections which was won by a Section of the 82nd Battery, the Bayonet Combats by Company Teams of Native Regiments where the 96th Berar Light Infantry came first, and the riding and jumping open to British Officers of Dismounted Corps which was won by Captain Kidd of the 123rd Rifles.

The Public Health authorities of the port of Marseilles have decided upon stringent precautionary measures to prevent the propagation of the plague by means of vessels arriving from the infected districts in the Far East. The passengers and crew on board such vessels are medically examined at the quarantine hospital, and they are not allowed to enter the port of Marseilles until certain sanitary regulations have been complied with.

# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY.

## Proposed Examination Hall

A meeting of the Senate of the University Bombay was held yesterday, in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, the Hon'ble N. G. Chandavarkar, Vice-Chancellor, presiding.

The Senate considered the letter from Government on the subject of Examination Halls.

The Rev. Dr. R. Scott, proposed as recommended by the Syndicate, that the proposals made Government in paragraph 8 of their letter No. 182 Educational Department, dated 6th October 19 be accepted and that Government be requested to intimate to Sir Cowasji Jehangier that the want a suitable building-site compels the University decline with thanks his munificent offer Rs. 3,25,000. Further that Government be informed that the Senate will contribute towards the cost the erection of the proposed Examination halls the sum of Rs. 50,000, out of the grant made by the Government of India to the University, provided that the University is legally secured the right accommodation for at least eight hundred candidates for the purposes of examinations.

The Rev. Dr. Scott said his proposal pointed not only to the solution of a vexed problem but would prove highly beneficial to the interests of the University. The speaker gave a history of the whole question and remarked they had now a new site offered them. They had never clearly put before their minds the wants of the University. Their recent resolution as regarded the Previous Examination disposed of the question of that Examination. In the case of the Intermediate Examination, he believed they would have in a few years other stations besides Bombay where it would be held. As to the B. A. examination, the highest figure to which the number of candidates would reach would not be more than 800 or so, which number could easily be accommodated in the Science Hall and other Halls such as the Town Hall. It would be seen that there was only one great examination which remained to be dealth with, which was the Matriculation Examination. Thus only in a year more than 800 candidates would be brought together. He asked if it was expedient to build for these additional 1,200 candidates buildings of enormous size. They should not do anything that might fetter their decision in the future. If this examination be retained the number of candidates would increase so greatly in the future that the accommodation would not be sufficient. If the examination is abolished, the halls would be simply superfluous. All their needs were met by the Science Institute Hall except in the case of the additional 1,200 candidates of the Matriculation Examination.

Mr. K. Natranjan moved the following amendment:—

"Omit all words after "that" and substitute—(1) That the Senate understands from the letter of Government No. 1829, Educational Department, dated 6th October 1910, that it is their desire that the University Gardens should not be utilised for the site of Examination Halls contemplated by Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's munificent offer of Rs. 3,25,000 and in deference to that desire, and without entering into the question of legal rights, the Senate hereby rescinds its resolution passed on the 22nd of July 1910, accepting Sir Cowasji Jehanghier's offer. The Government be requested to communicate this resolution to Sir Cowasji Jehanghier.

Mr. Natrajan said his amendment left open to Sir Cowasji Jehangir to withdraw his offer. This was the only proper course for the Senate to adopt.

Dr. H. Mann asked to be enlightened on a number of points regarding the subject. One of the questions he asked was about the legal point raised by the Vice-Chancellor at the last meeting of the Senate.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said the land was given for extension of the University buildings and not for laying out gardens.

The Vice-Chancellor explaining the legal position asked, could Government refuse sanction to the plot being built upon after having themselves asked the Senate to accept Sir Cowasji Jehangir's offer. It was a question which was not easy of answer. The Government might disapprove of the design of the building and in that case the University would be at the mercy of the Government. As to the question of getting a written consent of Government to the site being built upon, it was a question of law and the Senate came to the conclusion that it was not easy for them to answer the question and under the circumstances they thought it best to frame the proposition that had been moved.

The Hon'ble Sir Pherozeshah Mehta thought the Syndicate would have done well to come to the Senate not with the proposition moved by Dr. Scott but with a confession that they were driven to a corner and were helpless. It was Government that forwarded to the Senate Sir Cowasji Jehangir's offer to build examination halls in the compound of the University Gardens, and he asked how Government could now refuse its sanction to the site being built upon after having themselves asked the Senate to accept the offer. He objected to Government dictating what the curricula of the University should be. The speaker drew the attention of the Senate to the letter from Government sent by Mr. Enthoven, and said it was a matter to be deplored that in that letter Government should have adapted a dictatorial attitude with regard to the functions of the University. He did not know why they should give up Rs. 50,000 for the purpose of having not a hall of their own but a certain amount of accommodation. Why should not the sum be used for direct educational purposes? He thought Government was not dealing with the University in a generous and liberal spirit.

The Hon'ble Mr. Sharp denied that Government refused to consent to the Gardens being built upon in order to revenge themselves upon the University for the latter having disagreed with them in certain educational matters. The fact of the matter was this. Government consented to a certain extension of the University Buildings. Then came the public protest, which fitted in not with any intention on the part of Government but with the decision of the architect who thought such a hall could be built upon the Elphinstone College grounds. As to the contribution by the Senate, it must be remembered that the examination hall was not an essential part of the Science Hall scheme, and if the University did not contribute a sum, such an examination hall might not be built.

Mr. Natrajan's amendment being put to the vote was carried.

Mr. Natrajan then moved the following amendment, which being put to the vote, was lost.

"That, with reference to the suggestion of Government, contained in the same letter, as to the use to be made of Rs. 50,000 of the grant made by the Government of India to the University, the Senate requests the Syndicate to prepare and place before it as soon as possible alternative proposals for the employment of the said sum within the terms of the grant, so that the Senate may be in a position to know whether the Government's suggestion represents the most advantageous use that can be made of the grant in the interests of the University.

L. M. & S. DEGREE.

The Senate then considered the desirability of so amending the Regulations in Medicine, P. 105, Bombay University Calendar for 1910-11, as to afford facilities to candidates for the L. M. and S. Degree to pass that examination as the examination will not be held after November 1915.

Dr. N. F. Surveyor proposed as recommended by the Syndicate that the following Regulation be added after Regulation 26 (p. 105, University Calendar for 1910-11):—"26A. Candidates who have passed in all subjects but one will be exempted from a future examination in the subjects in which they have passed. Candidates so exempted shall not be classed or be eligible for University awards."

The motion was carried.

Dr. B. K. Ghaswala moved that the above exemption would also apply to those candidates who have failed in one subject only at the L. M. and S. examination held in November 1910."

The motion was carried.

# THE "TIMES OF BURMA" DEFAMATION SUIT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MARCH 3.

Mr. W. H. Barton, Editor and Proprietor of the "Times of Burma" and the "Sunday Times," charged with defamation by the Editor the "Rangoon Times," surrendered himself to-day to the Magistrate Western Sub-Division, and was released on a bail of Rs. 4,000.

# TEST FROM HOME

## UMMARY OF THE WEEK.

### AUSTRALIA.

LAND DEVELOPMENT.

London, Feb. 10.

Vaughan, the Treasurer of South Australia, ng in Adelaide announced that the Govern- are about to throw open three million acres cultural land. They felt the time had arrived immigrants could be welcomed, and the ment were preparing to make advances to with a limited amount of capital.

### AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

JEWS AND LICENSING LAWS.

deputation of over 2,000 Galician Jewish ers of spirits arrived in Vienna, on Tuesday, to on the Government against the new licensing which threaten some 30,000 Jews with ruin. deputation demanded that all vendors of spirits alicia, who had been in the trade for ten years ld receive a life-long licence.

### BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS EXHIBITION DEFICIT.

The provisional balance-sheet of the Brussels ibition shows a deficit of about 180,000£ 7,500). This result is considered satisfactory, as ase on August 14, 1910, cost the committee a lion francs (£40,000.)

### BULGARIA.

A NEW LOAN.

M. Liapicheff, Minister of Finance, announced in Sobranje, on Tuesday that in view of the neces- for the construction of new railways, the pur- se of rolling stock, and the repair of the harbours d for other expenditure, the Government would e to contract a loan simultaneously with the version of the 1892 loan. In view of the favou- le financial situation of Bulgaria, he thought that Government would be able to raise the loan der satisfactory conditions.

### CANADA.

"WIRELESS" FOR SHIPS.

A Bill has been introduced by the Minister of arine providing that all vessels carrying more than passengers must be equipped with a wireless tele- aphy apparatus. Exception is made in cases of sels plying between ports not more than 200 les apart.

### FRANCE.

THE ATTEMPT ON M. BRIAND.

Jizolme, the man who fired two revolver shots at . Briand in the Chamber of Deputies last month. s been declared insane by three mental experts, d will accordingly be interned in an asylum. M. irman, the Director of Poor Relief at the Ministry the Interior, who was wounded by one of the ots fired at M. Briand, has recovered from his jury and resumed his duties.

TWO NEW BATTLESHIPS.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber have dorsed the Minister of Marine's declaration that is absolutely indispensable that two new Dread- ought battleships shall be laid down at once in rivate yards.

THE DURAND CASE.

As a result of the findings of the judicial com- ittee of inquiry, the Minister of Justice has decided transmit the papers in the Durand case to the ourt of Cassation. At the same time instructions ere issued for the provisional release of the prisoner. urand was set at liberty at Rouen on Wednesday.

HIGHER EDUCATION.

The Government's educational programme, as de- ribed in the Chamber by M. Maurice Steez, re- orter for the estimates is intended to satisfy the emand of the "bourgeois" elements in the country for ommercial and business training in the secondary hools, and also to provide a more liberal training r the classes which have hitherto been content ith elementary education.

THE REVOLVER IN PARIS.

The use of the revolver by criminals is becoming angerously common. On Tuesday morning, a miscreant who was recently sentenced in default to 0 years' penal servitude, fired five shots at the po- ice who were attempting to arrest him, and seri- usly wounded one of them. In the evening a yclist-policeman was shot at as he was going off uty. He pursued and captured his assailant. Since 871, 40 policemen have been killed in Paris, in the erformance of their duty, four during the last year, nd 14 during the last ten years.

GREENWICH TIME.

The Senate has adopted the Bill for the intro- uction of Greenwich time in France. The Paris Meridian will be preserved for naval and scientific purposes, and the new timing is merely designed to meet the requirements of every-day life, in which uniformity was essential. The Senate declined to ntertain the suggestion that the English House of Commons would be likely to adopt the Daylight Saving Bill, and that therefore the question of intro- ducing Greenwich time in France ought to be deferred.

### GERMANY.

FOREIGN INVESTMENTS.

The Minister of the Interior, Herr Delbruck, on Saturday, gave the Reichstag some interesting figures concerning Germany's investments abroad. Ger- many, he said, in 1910 invested £176,000,000 of capital, of which £26,400,000 was in foreign securi- ties. The largest total figure for her investments during the last ten years was £243,000,000 in 1909, and the smallest was £130,000,000 in the financial year 1903-4. Her foreign investments during the same period varied from £52,700,600 in 1902-3, when a large Russian loan came on the German market, to £8,400,000 in 1907-8 after the American crisis. Since the crisis the percentage of foreign to home investments had risen appreciably from 5·6 in 1908 to 7·9 in 1909, and 15 last year.

BAMARALAND.

Fresh unrest amongst Simon Copper's Hottentots is reported, and bands of natives who have been seen by the British frontier police attempting to cross the border are being watched.

### HAITI.

REVOLUTIONARY ACTIVITY.

The followers of the revolutionary leader in the Republic of Haiti are growing in numbers, and a Government official has been murdered at Jacmel. The Government is retaliating with energy, and executions are of daily occurrence.

### JAPAN

THE EMPEROR'S GIFT.

The Emperor of Japan has issued a rescript dwell- ing on the importance of adapting the Government's policy to the changed economic conditions. His Majesty has given a donation of 1,500,000 yen (£150,000) for the relief of the poor who are not able to obtain adequate medical treatment.

### MADEIRA.

THE CHOLERA.

There has been no case of cholera in Funchal since the 1st inst. and none in the rest of the islands since the 8th. The English residents are all well. Everybody is eager for the resumption of the Cape mail service.

### PERSIA.

POLITICAL CRISIS.

The political position in Persia is critical. The Regent, addressing the members of the Mejliss in the Palace, is reported to have told them that Con- stitutional government was impossible under the prevailing group system in Parliament, and to have refused to take the oath until given certain assurances on specific points. The public admit the difficulties of the situation, and look to the Regent for a solution.

THE RUSSIAN TROOPS.

On account of the greater tranquillity of the country the Russian Government is withdrawing the troops sent to Kazvin two years ago.

THE MURDER OF A MINISTER.

The trial of the assassins of Sani-ed-Dowleh, the late Minister of Finance in Persia, has begun, but proceeds slowly. If found guilty the prisoners will be sent to Baku for punishment by the Russian authorities.

### PORTUGAL.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In a statement to foreign journalists Senhor Machado, the Portuguese Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that freedom would be granted to all religions, that schools would be allowed where needs could be taught and that all property belong- ing to foreign religious bodies which had been temporarily appropriated by the Government would be restored or an indemnity paid.

### RUSSIA.

STUDENTS' STRIKE.

The strike of students which was called as a pro- test against the exile of over 300 students for their recent demonstrations still continues. Conflicts with the police have taken place, Professor Markoff has been summarily dismissed, and many others are resigning. The colleges for girls are almost empty. Under the Government's late decree all disturbers will be expelled and exiled. Including the 400 students expelled from Tomsk University, the total number of expulsions will be brought up to near- ly 1,200.

### SOUTH AFRICA.

UNION FINANCE.

The estimates of the expenditure of South Africa for the year ending March 30, 1912, amount to £16,165,958, showing a decrease of £650,281 pro- portionately as compared with the year 1910-11.

NATIVE LABOUR.

In the Union House of Assembly, on Monday, the Native Labour Regulations Bill, introduced by the Government, was read a second time. An amendment proposed by a Labour member to reject the Bill was negatived by 90 votes to three.

### SPAIN.

A NEW WINTER RESORT.

King Alfonso and the Premier arrived at Ali- cante on Saturday morning to inaugurate the sport- ing week which has been organised to further the claims of Alicante as a winter resort. The town of Alicante is interesting and is delightfully situated. A double avenue of date palms extending over a mile separate the Mediterranean from the town, which posseses a dry warm winter climate.

### UNITED STATES.

THE AMERICAN ACADEMY.

Mr. James Whitcomb Riley, "the Hoosier poet," and Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, have been elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters.

AMBASSADORS' HOUSES.

The Bill providing for the purchase in foreign capitals of buildings to house American diplomatic representatives has passed Congress. The enactment is a triumph for the Administration. Under the new law it will be possible for the Government gradually to acquire Embassies. It is expected that a start will be made in St. Petersburg and Berlin. Senator Lodge also secured the passage of a Bill which further improves the organization of the Consular Service. The first Consular reorganization law was enacted in 1906.

THE PANAMA CANAL.

According to Colonel Goethals, the Panama Canal will certainly be completed by September, 1913, at a comprehensive cost of dollars 360,000,000 (£72,000,000).

TRIAL OF AN EX-SENATOR.

The trial of Frank Gardner, a former State Sena- tor, under indictment of trying to bribe Senator Foelker to vote against the Anti-Gambling Race- Track Bill, was begun on Tuesday. Much difficulty was experienced in finding jurors free from pre- judice.

NEW YORK SENATORIAL CONTEST.

The Senatorial contest in Albany has been varied by the consolidation of 15 Insurgent Democratic votes in favour of Mr. John D. Kerman, of Utica, the son of a former Senator. Mr. Sheehan's forces, however, remain sullenly resolute, saying "Sheehan or nobody."

### WEST INDIES.

PROSPEROUS FINANCE.

The Governor of Jamaica in opening the Legis- lative Council on Tuesday, stated that the Colony's finances were extremely satisfactory. The past year's revenue had greatly exceeded expectations showing a general surplus of £149,000, in addition to £100,100 for the permanent insurance fund. The estimates for next year show an expenditure exceeding £1,000,000, with a probable surplus of £20,000.

## THE CORONATION.

It is officially stated that the State performance to be given at the Royal Opera, Covent Garden, by command during the Coronation festivities will take place on Monday, June 26.

The King's letter to the nation will be issued to the public about a month before the Coronation. The allegorical border has been designed by Sir Lawrence Alma Tadema, and is a beautiful example of his style. By command of his Majesty, Messrs. Raphael Tuck will publish a facsimile of the letter, and the entire proceeds of the sale will be devoted to some charitable institution to be selected by the King.

The £1,255 realised by the sale of the facsimile letter published by Queen Alexandra's commands has been distributed by her Majesty to the following institutions :—£500 to "Queen Alexandra Court," Wimbledon ; £500 to the British Home and Hospi- tal for Incurables at Streatham ; £129 to the Surg- cal Aid Society ; and £126 to the Royal National Sanatorium for Consumption, Bournemouth.

The King's coach was destroyed by a fire at Messrs. Barker and Co.'s works, Olaf Street, Notting Hill, on Feb. 10. This was the "glass" coach which was to have been used by the King at the Corona- tion. The coach had been used by the Sovere- igns of England for over 200 years, and, although its three tons of English ash hardly accord with the ideas of modern coachbuilders, it was recognised as one of the most beautiful specimens of the art in existence. It had been deposited at the works for retrimming in view of the Coronation.

It is announced that the differences between the London County Council, the Westminster City Council, and the Office of Works concerning the Mall Improvement have been adjusted, and that the widening of the roadway by the removal of houses from Trafalgar Square to the Arch will now be completed in time to enable the Coronation Procession to pass that way.

The King has given to the University of Oxford permission to dedicate to his Majesty a special Prayer Book for his Coronation. The volume, which will be known as the Coronation Prayer Book, will be printed in red and black from new type, specially designed.

It was resolved, on the motion of the Dowager Marchioness of Dufferin, at a public meeting of Belfast ladies on Feb. 11, convened by the Lady Mayoress, to express their loyal, dutiful, and affec- tionate wishes to the Queen by presenting her Majesty with a gift on the occasion of the Corona- tion. A further resolution was passed that the gift should take the form of Irish lace, and a subscription list was opened.

It was decided at a meeting of ladies in Glasgow, convened by Mrs, McInnes Shaw, wife of the Lord Provost, that they should offer a gift to the Queen on the occasion of her Coronation. The maximum subscription is limited to £5.

It is officially announced in Tokyo that Admiral Togo and General Nogi have been ordered to ac- company Prince Higashi Fushima on the Japanese Mission to the Coronation.

A Washington telegram says it is regarded as probable that Mr. John Hays Hammond will be sent to London as the special representative of the President at the Coronation. The appointment is not, however, officially announced. Mr. Hammond is prominently identified with the Republican Party. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Taft.

It is stated that the invitations from the Imperial Parliament to members of the Dominion Parliaments to visit this country on the occasion of the Corona- tion will be 58 in number, and will be sent to members of the five Parliaments in the following proportions :—Canada 18, Australia 18, South Africa 12, New Zealand 8, Newfoundland 2. The invitations there is reason to believe, will be sent in the names of the Speaker and the Lord Chancellor. That the guests may witness the Coronation cere- mony, 58 seats have been allotted to them in West- minster Abbey, and this, it is understood, is a matter in which the King himself has taken an especial interest.

There appears to be a strong movement among consumers of camphor in Japan to induce the Government to sell the vegetable as cheaply in the domestic market as it does in the foreign. The Government have a monopoly of the camphor producing industry, and at present, in order to compete with the foreign product, especially with artifical camphor, it sells at a much cheaper rate in Europe and America than it charges in Japan. As that country is just commencing the manufacture of celluloid, the price of camphor, which is the main ingredient of celluloid, becomes a matter of prime importance.

## RUSSIAN NOTE TO CHINA.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 17.

The following is the last of the Russian Note to the Chinese Government :—

The negotiations recently conducted have con- vinced the Imperial Government that the Chinese Government does not wish to abide by the provisions of the commercial treaty of 1881.

These provisions are ignored by the Chinese Government in interpreted in a way that is neither in accordance with the spirit nor the letter of the treaty.

The Imperial Government has reached the conviction that, with such an attitude on the part of the Chinese Government to the Treaty of 1881, the continuation of the friendly relations which have long existed between Russia and China is impossible.

"Anxious for the maintenance and consolidation of these relations, the Russian Government now finds it necessary to make the foregoing declaration, and to request the Chinese Government to confirm without delay her agreement to observe the follo- wing points, which are in strict accordance with the stipulations of the Treaty of 1881 and with the fundamental principles of the relations between Russia and China:—

1. Neither the Treaty of 1881 nor any other international instrument restricts the right of the Russian Government to enforced independent import and export tariffs on the Chinese frontier with the exception of the 50 verst zone along that frontier, but in regard to the interior of this zone, lying on both sides of the entire frontier between Russia and China, there is established by mutual agreement duty-free export and import trade in the products of the soil and of industry from the whole of the territory of both the contracting parties.

2. Russian subjects enjoy throughout the whole territory of the Chinese Empire the right to admini- strative and judicial extra-territoriality and con- sequently are subject in administrative matters exclusively to the jurisdiction of the Russian authori- ties. In accordance with this provision all civil disputes between Russians and Chinese are dealt with by the mixed courts composed of Russian and Chinese judges.

3. In Mongolia and the territories behind the Great Wall of China Russian subjects have the right of entry settlement, and residence, and of duty free trade with goods of whatever origin without any form of open or concealed taxation and without vexation throught monopolies or other restrictive measures.

4. Besides the Consuls already appointed with the Russian Government has the right to appoint Consuls at Kobdo, Hami, and Gutshen. Although the exercise of this right is dependent upon an agreement with the Chinese Government, the series of disputes between Russian and Chinese merchants in the dis- tricts of the towns mentioned is sufficient proof of the impossibility of further postponing its realisa- tion.

5. Russian Consuls must be recognised in their official capacity within the limits of their Consular districts by the Chinese authorities, who may not refuse to settle jointly with them disputes between Russian and Chinese subjects.

6. In the towns in Mongolia and behind the Great Wall, where the Russian Government is entitled to establish Consulates, namely, in Kuldsha, Tchugutshak, Urga, Uljasntal, Kashgar, Urumtshi, Kobdo, Hami, and Gutshen, and also in Kalgan Russian subjects may acquire plots of land and erect buildings upon them.

"The Imperial Government considers it its duty to inform the Chinese Government that a refusal to confirm its obligations set forth in the six foregoing proposals or any one of them will be regarded as proof of a disinclination to continue with Russia the friendly and neighbourly relations based on treaties.

In such case the Russian Government reserves to itself the liberty of taking, with a view to secu- ring the restoration of the rights of the Russian Government and Russian subjects which have been violated by China, such measures as it may find necessary."

## INDIAN FOREST SERVICE.

### Probationers at Universities.

She Vice Chancellor of Cambridge University publishes, for the information of members of the Senate, the following letter which he has received from the Under Secretary for India:—

India Office Whitehall, S. W.
Feb. 2, 1911,

Sir.—I am directed by the Secretary of State for India in Council to inform you that, as the result of careful consideration of the existing Regulations as to the training of probationers for the Indian Forest Service, he has decided to modify them in accordance with the following decisions at which he has arrived:—

Any University which possesses a Forest School approved by the Secretary of State shall be permitt- ed to train Forest probationers. This shall have effect as regards probationers elected in and after 1912.

The Secretary of State is prepared to approve, for this purpose the Forest Schools existing at the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, and Edinburgh.

A course of training in practical forestry in Germany or elsewhere, a certain standard of know- ledge in an Indian vernacular, and another special qualifications that the Secretary of State may prescribe, shall be imposed upon all probationers.

The studies of the probationers shall be controlled on behalf of the Secretary of State by the Director of Indian Forest Studies (hereafter styled the Director).

The Director shall be a selected officer of the Indiad Forest Service, shall be paid such salary as the Secretary of State may determine, and shall hold office for a term of five years.

The duties of the Director shall be :—

(1) To arrange for and direct the training in practical forestry of the probationers, and to exercise supervision over them while so engaged.

(2) To consult with all Universities where there may be Forest probationers as to the special studies to be undertaken by them, and as to the examina- tions or tests of proficiency to be required of them.

(3) To give lectures, if so required, by the Secretary of State, in Indian forestry to Forest pro- betioners at an approved Forest School.

In order to enable the Forest probationers who have been selected, or who will in 1911 be selected, to complete their training, the payments noted in the margin which are at present made for various purposes at Oxford by the Secretary of State shall continue to be made to the end of the Midsummer Term, 1913, and from that date shall be discontinu- ed and for such period the Director shall give lectures in Indian forestry at Oxford to Forest probationers, and shall discharge all other duties that are at present discharged by the Indian Profes- sor of Forestry at that University, whose appoint- ment shall cease from the date of the appointment of the Director. The post of Assistant Professor now vacant by the death of Mr. Fisher is abolished If the Officer in charge of the Oxford School up to Midsummer, 1913, reports that he requires assistan- ce, this may be provided by the temporary deputa- tion of a Forest Officer at home on leave, or other- wise as may be convenient.

The ordinary period of the probationary course for all candidates shall for the present be two years, including seven months abroad.

The provisions of the existing Regulations as to the probationers' allowances shall be retained.

His Lordship is prepared to permit probationers, who are selected in an after 1912, to undergo their probationary course at Cambridge University, on being satisfied that the University authorities are willing to provide a suitable course in Indian forestry with a diploma obtainable within two years, to consult with the Officer appointed by the Secretary of State as Director of Indian Forest Studies on the subject of the special studies and tests of proficiency which may be desirable, and in other respects to fall in with the proposals described in the above quoted resolutions.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient servant
R. RITCHIE.

The Vice-Chancellor, Cambridge University.

| | |
|---|---|
| Grant for teaching Geology | £100 |
| Placed at the disposal of the Forest Delegacy for other purposes | 100 |
| Rent, rates, and taxes of house for teaching, museum, &c. | 95 |
| Forest Garden | 100 |

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## LORD CURZON AND UNIONIST POLICY.

### His Proposal for Reform.

Lord Curzon of Kedleston was on Feb. 10 the guest of the evening at the annual dinner of the United Club.

Lord Curzon, who had a very hearty reception, after paying a warm and eloquent tribute to the late Earl Cawdor, expressed his pleasure at meeting once again the young and ardent spirits of the Unionist Party, and said the present moment was what the newspapers called interesting and dramatic. If they took the words of the King's Speech, the pacific and almost pulpit-like utterances of the King's Speech, they found that they were informed by his Majesty's Government that proposals would be submitted without delay for settling the relations between the two Houses of Parliament with the object of securing the more effective working of the constitution. When he heard that sentence he wondered which of his Majesty's Ministers had been its author. (Laughter.) There were no traces of the Celtic abandon of the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Renewed laughter.) It must have been composed when he was away on the Riviera. Nor were there any signs of the fine Roman style of the Secretary of State for Home Affairs. (Laughter.) His (Lord Curzon's.) own impression was that this paragraph was the composition of the Secretary of State for War, who since he had been appointed the Priest of the Temple of Mars, had cultivated the literary style of the Muses, and always addressed them in persuasive tones of the boudoir rather than in the more strident utterances of the barrack squares. (Laughter.)

DEAF OR OPEN EARS?

We on our side have shown that we are willing to submit to considerable sacrifice in order to carry out reform, and it is an object which we contend can only be successfully carried out by the common consent of all parties in the country. (Cheers.) When the Parliament Bill was introduced—he had almost said thrown down upon the table of the House of Lords—Lord Crewe said they must swal- low it whole or reject it as a whole. Now a better spirit appeared to prevail. Lord Crewe told them that he would listen respectfully to any amendments that they might propose. There were two sorts of respectful attention. There was the respectful attention with open ears, and there was the respectful attention with deaf ears. He should rather like to know what was the class of atten- tion they were going to receive.

Let them, at any rate for the moment, assume that it would be of the former character. (Hear hear.) It would be their duty to discuss and to press amend- ments which would, they hoped, rob the Bill of some of the dangers which in its present form were inevitable and which would shape it into that effective working of the Constitution which they were told was the object of the Government equally with themselves, and which would give the country an opportunity of deciding what was the form in which it would ultimately pass. (Hear, hear.)

Throughout the struggles that lie before us I hope we shall adhere unflinchingly to one principle, and it is this, that the ancient Constitution of this country ought not to be wrenched on one side or torn asunder to suit the exigencies of one party alone —(Hear, hear)—that if modification be attempted it should be by commnn consent; and this most important point of all, that if a solution be arrived at it shall not be a solution which one party will so resent that when the swing of the pendulum comes it will be bound to endeavour to reverse it, but that it shall be a solution which both parties will accept as fair. (Hear, hear.)

MR. BALFOUR'S POSITION.

It was frequently stated, that the Unionist party were distracted in counsel, were not even united in allegiance to their leaders, and that they were despondent and dismayed at the reverses which they were alleged to have sustained. But there was not a single plank of the Unionist platform which at the present moment did not receive the enthusiastic and united support of the great majority of the party—(cheers,)—and so long as Mr. Balfour was willing to lead they knew no other leader. (Loud cheers.) He had no patience with those who dis- paraged services which were greater than those which had been rendered by any other living states- man to the Unionist Party, and abilities which equalled if they did not excel those of any parlia- mentary leader since the days of Mr. Pitt (cheers.)

He believed they were entering with a united front on the great struggle before them. They be- lieved the views they held were entertained by great masses of the people, and they would adopt every constitutional means at their disposal to press them on those with whom the decision would rest. (Cheers.) The statement which appeared that morn- ing that the Unionist leaders in the house of Lords did not consider it a desirable course to introduce a Bill in that Chamber embodying their proposals for reform was news to him—(cheers)—and the con- clusion that reform from within was abandoned was destitute of foundation. (Cheers.)

He believed that opinion on the question of the reform of the House of Lords had been steadily crystallising in the Unionist Party in the last twelve months, and that if they were called on to embody those views in a Bill they would have no very great difficulty in doing so. In the speeches of Unionist leaders in the late campaign, in the resolutions moved by Lord Rosebery and accepted in the House of Lords, and in the election addresses and speeches of Unionist candidates there was a substantial thread of agreement with regard to the House of Lords.

PLAN OF REFORM.

There was a general concurrence of opinion that the number of the House of Lords was too great, and that it might safely be reduced to 300. It would be unwise, however, to begin by any too violent dis- location or rupture with the past because in that way they would lose many valuable elements, and the fewer the types of peer they created the better. Would any one deny that they could find among the existing Peers at least 100 not only reasonably but eminently qualified to be members of the re- formed House? (Cheers.)

If they allowed the 675 existing hereditary Peers— with the safeguard for minority representation that would be introduced by the proportional vote—to select 100 of their number they would get a very valuable, trained, and serviceable element. (Cheers.)

If they asked the Lords to agree to this they would ask them to make a very considerable sacri- fice, because they possessed hereditary rights, in many cases not asked for of which they could not be deprived except by act of Parliament assented to by themselves. (Cheers.) Coming to the second category, he said that it was a common feature of all these schemes that room should be found in the Second Chamber for Cabinet Ministers in this country and occupants of great posts in our Depen- dencies and Dominions who had acquired renown in the service of the State.

Then the Prime Minister of the day might be empowered to appoint Peers from time to time, the total number, however, so appointed being not more than fifty, and these, like those elected by the here- ditary Peers, would sit for a certain term of years. Then he would like the reformed House of Lords to feel that it rested on the foundation of popular confidence, and the democracy to feel that it had some direct interest in it. The great County Councils and the great Borough Councils, either singly, where they represented a sufficient popula- tion, or in combination, might appoint a committee which on the occasion of an election, should elect or recommend to the Sovereign a Peer of Parliament. (Cheers.) In that way they might without difficul- ty obtain the remaining one hundred Peers. These Peers would only sit for a term in order that there might be a perpetual introduction of fresh blood.

NOTHING REVOLUTIONARY.

These views were, in his opinion, in strict sequence to the resolutions passed in the House of Lords, and they would as far as he could judge, be fair to both parties. (Cheers.) There was nothing revolutionary in these proposals. The true Conservative and Constitutional principle was surely not to rush at reform, but not to refuse it, not to revolutionise but to "evolutionise" and above all to adapt our institu- tions from time to time to the altered needs of the day. There was nothing dangerous or injurious in any scheme which brought the House of Lords into closer touch with the democracy. (Hear, hear.) What the Government's scheme for the reform of the House of Lords was he did not know, but Unionists should lose no opportunity of pressing on the country that the only party to which at present the people could look for reform of the Second Chamber was the Unionist Party, which was the only party that had committed itself to a definite scheme. (Hear, hear.)

These are two plans before the country. Our plan is to keep the Second Chamber and reform the House of Lords. Their plan is to destroy the Second Chamber and keep the House of Lords. I hope as many of you as have the chance will lose no oppor- tunity of exposing this cynical imposture to the country. (Cheers.)

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## DECLARATION OF LONDON.

### Protest by Chamber of Shipping.

London, Feb. 18.

The Parliament of the British shipping world— the Chamber of Shipping of the United Kingdom, the parent body to which local chambers of shipping and the various ports send delegates—passed at its annual meeting in London yesterday a resolution against the ratification of the Declaration of London in its presents form.

At the outset of the meeting Sir Walter Runci- man, of Newcastle, elected as president of the Cham- ber for the year to come in the room of Sir Edward Hain, referred to the Declaration, and declared that it was upon the Navy and not on such documents that we must rely in war.

On behalf of the Liverpool Shipowners' Associa- tion Mr. W. A. Weightman put forward the anti- Declaration resolution, which was to the effect.—

That in the opinion of this Chamber it is not desirable that the Declaration of London should be ratified unless it is first modified.

This Chamber is fully alive to the importance of establishing an International Court for determining appeals from Prize Courts, and to other advantages to neutral commerce which would follow from the adoption of the Declaration, but it believes that these are far outweighed by the disadvantageous position in which it would leave this nation in re- gard to the vital question of the importation of food in the event of our being one of the belligerents. If we should be at war with a Continental nation, then under Articles 24, 33, 34, 35, foodstuffs coming to our shores in neutral vessels would be liable to interference, and possibly destruction, whilst our enemy would be at liberty to import foodstuffs even for the express purpose of supporting his army by the simple device of having them transported in neutral ships to neutral ports and then importing them overland.

Until the Declaration can be modified by the removal of the unfair disadvantage to which refe- rence has been made, or until foodstuffs can be placed on the list of articles which cannot be decla- red contraband, it is, in the opinion of this Chamber preferable to leave matters as they are rather than ratify the Declaration.

Mr. Weightman observed that the possible des- truction of foodstuffs alone far outweighed any ad- vantages of the Declaration. "Why tie our hands? The question concerns the lives of the inhabitants of this country, and is of vital importance to our existence as a nation. It seems that in this matter we have been treated unfairly, for while the Dec- laration gives to our enemy free permission to hit us where and when he likes, we are made to promise that under certain conditions will not hit him. If the Declaration were to come into effect, and this country was at war with a Continental nation, the curious result would be that the foodstuffs coming to this country in neutral vessels would be liable to capture and destruction, for any port in the country could be considered a port of supply for our Army or Navy.

On the other hand, the enemy would be able to get supplies of foodstuffs—even for the express purpose of supplying his army and navy—with absolute impunity if the food was carried in neutral ships and consigned to a neutral port.

"We should have to sit still and watched the neutral ships with foodstuffs intended for our enemy passing our shores, and actually guiding their way by the coast lihgts provided at the expense of the British shipowners."

As seconder of the resolution, Mr. S. Metcalfe suggested that the British Government should draw up its own list of contraband goods; then shipowners who carried goods which appeared in this list of contraband would have to look after themselves—whereas if the goods carried were free then the country would defend the owners.

Sir Kenneth Anderson, of Messrs. Anderson and Anderson, joint managers of the Orient steamship line, in vain urged the promoters of the resolution to accept an amendment which stated that "in view of the sharp differences of opinion among shipow- ners as to the effect of the Declaration, the Chamber welcomed the announcement that opportunity would be given in Parliament and at the forthcoming im- perial Conference for full discussion before the Declaration was ratified."

"The Declaration," Sir Kenneth Anderson went on, "removes the right of nations to treat foodstuffs as absolute contraband, which would be used as a weapon against us, and leaves untouched the right, which has always been admitted, of treating foods- tuffs as conditional contraband. While we have conceded nothing that was of value to us, we have gained the acquiescence of other countries to the right of seizing obsolute contraband carried to neutral ports."

Suppport for Sir Kenneth Anderson was forth- coming from Mr. T. A. Molteno M.P., of Mes- srs. Donald Currie and Co., who said it had been made quite clear by the authorities that the Declaration could not be amended. It must be accepted or rejected.

After Mr. T. A. Devitt, the chairman of Lloyd's Register, had made a second appeal for the appo- intment of a committee to discuss the Declaration, the president put the resolution.

Although the hands shown for and against were not counted, it was evident at a glance that those in favour of the resolution outnumbered by very many those opposed to it.

## THE NAPIER CAR.

In October last, Mr. S. F. Edge, of motor fame, sent to the Royal Automobile Club, London, an open challenge accompanied by a cheque for £250 calling upon any firm who was willing to put down a like sum to try to obtain, within three months, a certificate of performances equalling or beating one received from the club by the challenger, for the qualities shown by his rated six-cylinder Napier Car. The certificates shows that the car was driven from London to Edinburgh and back on top speed. After this, without being touched in any way, the car achieved a speed of 76·042 miles an hour on the Brooklands track. Mr. Edge has now received back from the Royal Automobile Club his cheque, with the intimation that his challenge had not been taken up, which, in his opinion, shows that the Napier is still entitled to the designation of the best proved car.

The greatest drought experienced in Argentina for a quarter of a century ended on the 9th February, drenching rain having fallen in every Province of the Republic.

## THE GATEWAY TO INDIA.

### Government House, Bombay.

It is because they are very sophisticated, or because they know the wonders beyond, writes Price Collier in "Scribner's Magazine" that certain travellers tell you that Bombay is only the entrance to India, and not interesting. One can make some very accurate guesses about the people inside the house from the condition of the front steps, the cleanliness of the bell-handle or knocker, and the manners and appearance of the servant who opens the dogr. At least I am almost unconsciously in the habit of doing so, and one is apt to be more cheerful at the drawing-room entrance if the guardian of the outer door gives you a pleasant greeting. The British front door to India, or Government House, Bombay, gave us such a pleasant greeting that we were cheerful throughout the rest of our stay, despite hardships and illness here and there.

First we went to the new hotel, considered the best in India, but we were there for a very short time for after delivering various letters of introduc- tion we were promptly invited to become the guests of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay. But already at the hotel I saw many things. Along the halls outside the guest-rooms I saw little knots of native servants, in groups of from two to half a dozen, according to the size of the master's family. How little an Indian needs, even with the good pay of a servant, was plainly evident. They had their beds and cooking utensils with them, and at certain hours one saw them eating, or sleeping, huddled to- gether outside their master's door.

A PARSI FUNERAL.

The towers of silence are one of the sights of Bombay. The Parsis will not defile the three ele- ments, water, fire, and earth, with the remains of their dead. They refuse to dispose of bodies after death in the water, in the ground, or by burning.

It happened that we arrived at the towers of silence on Malabar Hill just as a funeral procession was marching in. Shortly after we were escorted to the top by a courteous attendant, whose brother was the chief official. Once there he explained in detail the procedure. In the midst of our talk another procession wended its way up the hill, and we saw at close quarters what was at the moment being described. The corpse is borne up the hill, followed by relatives and friends in white, walking two by two, and hand in hand, the joining of hands symbolizing the perpetual prayer between the two thus linked together. The procession halts, and the body is then carried to a raised platform where the covering is taken off. A swarm of vul- tures from the surrounding trees flop heavily down, and soon nothing is left but the bones. The bones of all alike are then thrown into a common pit where they are converted to ashes by chemicals.

The mourners sit about in the quiet grove pro- vided with seats and flowers and fountains, saying their prayers, while the filthy birds have their orgies. Tales are told of a finger, or some other portion of a body, being dropped upon the passers-by in the street below by the gorged and greedy birds. It is a gravesome spectacle to those unaccustomed to it, but the Parsis I saw there seemed serene and peace- ful mourners, quite undisturbed by the quarrelling birds flapping their wings lazily in over-fed content- ment. Here was a notable example indeed of differ- ence of custom and its results. My friend the Parsi could hardly refrain from the expression of disgust at our method of delivering our dead to the earth and the worms. Because we, of the West, have succeeded beyond measure in material things, or compared with the East, we are apt to assume that our methods in spiritual things are for that reason superior. As I have said else- where, this is faulty reasoning. I doubt if we have any right to assert ourselves along these lines. These Parsis are as confident in their faith, their creed, their methods, horrible though this particular rite seems to us, as are we. It is this hands-off policy in such matters on the part of the British which deserves the highest encomiums for their rule. It is pity that in matters of education they have not adopted the same policy, pity too that they are playing into the hands of a minute minority both in India and in Egypt by pushing to the front the theory of representative government, which the vast majority, at any rate in India, do not understand, cannot reconcile with their traditions, and do not want. I should be sorry to appear bumptious in making this categorical statement. It is true that I have not talked with all the three hundred millions of people—nor has any one else—but I venture to say, modestly, that I have talked with a greater variety than most travellers, and a far greater variety than most officials, whose work precludes the possibility of much travel, and the consensus of those I met bears me out in this statement.

The Strand, Broadway, and even the boulevards of Paris, with the grotesque eccentricities of the male attire, and the present-day unbifurcated trouser gowns of the women, are tame, and brown, and dull, compared with the kaleidoscope of moving color in the streets of Bombay.

At the races one day I turned my back on the horses and counted fifty-eight different kinds of head gear amongst the men in the grandstand, and no doubt there were others I did not see. The Parsi, with his lacquered cow's hoof, the Arab, the Per- sian, the Hindu, from north, south, east, and west, were there, and how many more I know not, and when it is remembered that the Maharajah of Gwalior's head-gear is as different from that of his neighbour at Indore as is the cowboy's sombrero from the tile of a Beau Brummel, and that these dif- ferences exist all over the East, it is easy to realize that the streets of Bombay, to a new comer, seem to be a waving, moving mass of form and color.

The British in India in spite of the universal dislike of ostentation amongst the best of them, either here or at home, have been obliged to assume, officially at least, an air of state and ceremony. The crimson and gold liveries of the Viceroy, and of the Governors of Bombay and Madras ; the splendid body-guard of mounted Sikhs, well horsed proud in bearing all of them over six feet in height, with their turbans and lances ; the crimson-lined state carriages, with two men in scarlet and gold on the box, and two standing on the foot-board behind, and always splendidly horsed all this makes for the dignity and splendor that the Asiatic demands of his rulers. It may be absurd to the American, but there is no doubt whatever that a Viceroy in a cloth cap, on a bicycle, would ruin India in a month. We have prejudices the Oriental thinks silly ; they have prejudices that we had best in charity and for safety's sake let alone.

The misfortune of a dangerous illness brought us the good fortune to spend some two weeks as the guest of the Governor of Bombay. Here we saw housekeeping, as I saw it again later as the guest of the Viceroy at Calcutta, on the magnificent and dignified scale made necessary by the climate, the social demands, the high position of the host, and his unceasing and unending procession of guests. Very few of them are of his choosing, or inviting, few of them indeed his personal friends, but Bombay is the door to India, and England has many friends all over the world, and for reasons of state, or courtesy, or as frank hospitality, Government House, Bombay, receives them all, some to stay a night or two, and all to lunch or to dine. Dinners of a dozen, or of twenty, or of seventy, night after night, and the dinner of seventy as well and as noi

## INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

### THE BOMBAY POLICE.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, Feb. 13 Mr. Perkins asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether twenty-two officers of the Indian police serving in the Bombay Presidency were in September last, superseded in promotion by the appointment of an ex-superintendent of the Bombay city police, who was given rank above them; and, if so, whether such appointment was a breach of the rules of promotion.

Mr. Montagu: The appointment in question was recommended for special reasons by the Government of India and sanctioned by the Secretary of State in Council, after full consideration of the circumstances. It involved no breach of the rules of promotion.

### INDIAN UNREST.

Earl of Ronaldshay asked the Under Secretary of State for India: If he will publish the correspondence which passed recently between Lord Minto and the ruling chiefs of India on the subject of Indian unrest.

Mr. Montagu: This correspondence was published by the Government of India in their "Gazette Extraordinary" of Jan. 22 and March 10, 1910, copies of which are in the Library of the House. It has also been separately published in the series of Selections from the Record of the Government of India.

### INLAND WIRELESS TELEGRAPH STATIONS IN INDIA.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: What progress has been made regarding the establishment of certain inland wireless telegraph stations referred to by him in July last, and how many are now completed, and where are they.

Mr. Montagu: An order has been given for the necessary apparatus for four of the stations. The apparatus is now being manufactured.

### IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO MUSCAT.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India; What was the number of rifles passing through Muscat in the years 1909 and 1910, and what was the quantity of ammunition.

Mr. Montagu: According to information supplied by the Muscat Customs, 85,820 rifles and 12,420,000 rounds of ammunition were imported into Muscat during the year 1908-9. For the year 1909-10, the quantities of imported arms and ammunition are not stated but the total value of these imports was returned at £103,862 as against £237,644 in the previous year.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Muscat arms traffic question was discussed or raised by England at the Hague or the International Arms Conferences; and if so what was the attitude adopted by France.

Mr. Montagu: The Muscat arms traffic question was discussed at the Brussels Arms Conference. The French Government did not feel able to renounce the rights of unrestricted trade which they enjoy under their Treaty with Muscat of 1844.

### THE SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS AND THE REVENUE.

On Wednesday Feb. 15, Sir Herbert Roberts asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether he will state what proportion of the total revenue of India was derived from the sale of intoxicating liquors and drugs, including excise duties on imported foreign spirits in the years 1874-5, 1884-5, 1894-5, 1904-5, and 1909-10, respectively.

Mr. Montagu: The percentages were 4, 5·7, 5·8, 6·3, and 7·2.

### IMPORTATION OF ARMS INTO MUSCAT.

On Thursday, Feb. 16, Mr. Lloyd asked the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether any recent negotiations have passed between this country and France with regard to the arms traffic at Muscat and if so, whether such negotiations have had a successful issue.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: Negotiations have taken place, but no settlement has yet been arrived at.

Mr. Lloyd asked if an undertaking could be given that the matter would be pressed forward without delay.

Mr. McKinnon Wood: I do not think I can add anything to my answer.

### POPPY GROWTH IN CHINA.

Mr. Lloyd asked the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs: Whether he has any recent information respecting the decrease of poppy growth in China; and in which province is the decrease, if any, most marked.

Sir E. Grey: Sir Alexander Hosie who is now making a tour of inspection in the provinces of China, reports that so far as his information goes poppy cultivation has ceased in Shansi, and has been reduced by 30 per cent. in Shansi and under 25 per cent. in Kansu. In those parts of Szechuan which Sir Alexander Hosie has visited he reports that the suppression of the poppy cultivation appears to have been successfully carried out by the Chinese authorities.

### NOTICES OF MOTION, &c.

### THE INDIAN CUSTOMS TARIFF.

Earl of Ronaldshay.—As an Amendment to the Address, at end, add:—But humbly regrets that, in view of the increasing frequency and force with which a reform of the Indian Customs Tariff is demanded by the leaders of Indian public opinion, no mention is made in the Gracious Speech from the Throne of any intention on the part of your Majesty's advisers of submitting propopals to the Indian Government for the adoption of preferential tariffs between the Indian Empire and the United Kingdom.

### MR. A. GHOSE AND THE "KARMAYOGIN."

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the publisher of the Karmayogin was prosecuted for issuing the article by Arabindo Ghose, for writing which a warrant was issued against Mr. Ghose; whether that trial resulted in the acquittal of the publisher on the ground that the article was not seditious; and whether the Government has now withdrawn the warrants issued in connection with this article.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: When the publisher of the Karmayogin was discharged from custody by the court and when he was actually liberated from prison; whether any explanation has been given for the continued imprisonment of the man after his release had been ordered; and what steps, if any, the Government have taken to prevent a repetition of such cases.

### INCREASE OF INDIAN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether his attention has been drawn to a discussion in the Imperial Council of India on the increase of public expenditure; and whether, in view of the admitted facts regarding the increase, the Government would consider the appointment of a small committee consisting partly of officials and partly of non-officials to inquire and report upon the subject.

### [GOVERNMENT SUBSIDY TO A BENGALI PAPER.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of Bengal, is now subsidising a weekly newspaper published in Bengali; how long the subsidy has been paid; and whether it was granted under a guarantee of a certain minimum circulation or only to secure that Government views should find expression in the columns of the paper.

### THE CASE OF GANAPTHI TYER.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether Ganapthi Tyer, accused of certain bribery charges and sentenced to one year's imprisonment at Madras, on May 10 last, had his sentence subsequently reduced so that he should have been released on Nov. 7; whether he was kept in gaol for thirty-nine days after that date; whether he was only released then because his relatives threatened to take proceedings on his behalf; and whether the Government has received any explanation of this from Madras, and, if so, what the explanation is.

### THE PROVINCIAL ENGINEER SERVICE, P. W. D., INDIA.

Mr. O'Grady.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the despatch relative to the provincial engineer service in connection with the Public Works Department in India, has yet been received by the Secretary of State; if so, when will the proposals of the Government of India, together with those of the various local administrations, be laid upon the table; and if not, will he state what steps are being taken to expedite the submission of this despatch, having regard to the fact that the Government of India have had more than two-and-a-half years to consider the matters with which they have been invited to deal.

### THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kelly.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the physicians and surgeons of all the Government civil hospitals in Madras, are military doctors; whether the senior assistant surgeons in these institutions are military assistant surgeons belonging to the subordinate military medical service; and whether, considering that the former posts are usually held by people of the country and the latter always given to Eurasians, he would adopt a method of making medical appointments which involves no race distinctions.

Mr. Kelly.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the attention of the Secretary of State has been drawn to the resolution passed at the meeting of the Indian National Congress held at Allahabad, on Dec. 28, 1910, thanking him for his despatch regarding the employment in the superior posts of the civil medical service and requesting the Government of India to take early action in the direction indicated by the Secretary of State for India, and pointing out that in the interests of the public, the medical service, and the profession, as well as in the interests of economy in public expenditure, it was highly desirable that a distinct Indian civil medical service should be constituted wholly independent of the Indian military medical service; whether he has yet received from the Government of India any report on the various issues concerning the various medical services of India therein referred to; and when does he propose to bring the higher grades of the medical service within reasonably easy access of Indian doctors.

### DISBANDMENT OF INDIAN HEAVY BATTERIES.

Col. Rawson.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether all or any of the Indian heavy batteries are to be disbanded; if so, what will be done with the officers and men who are disbanded; and if the said batteries are not to be disbanded will they be furnished with new and up-to-date guns.

### THE DUTY ON CIGARS AND CIGARETTES.

Mr. Rice.—To ask the Under Secretary of State for India: Whether the Government of India imposes an Excise duty on cigars and cigarettes manufactured in India, equal to the import duty levied on those articles.

## THE SAVARKAR CASE.

### Opening of the Arbitration Court.

The arbitration agreed to between Great Britain and France in the matter of the Indian Savarkar's attempted escape from the P. and O. steamship "Morea" at Marseilles on July 8, opened at the headquarters of the Permanent Court of Arbitration at the Hague on Feb. 14. The Tribunal consists of M. Beernaert, Belgian Minister of State, who is President the Earl of Desart, formerly Public Prosecutor, M. Louis Renault, Professor at the Faculty at Low in Paris, M. G. Gram, formerly Norwegian Minister of State, and Jonkheer A. F. de Savornin Lohman, Dutch Minister of State, formerly Minister of the Interior.

The British agent is Mr. Eyre A. Crowe, of the Foreign Office, who is assisted by Mr. Joseph Addison, and the French Agent is M. Andre Weiss, jurisconsulte-adjoint of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, who is assisted by M. Camille Jordan.

The Secretary-General of the Tribunal is Baron Michiels van Verduynen Secretary of the Permanent Court of Arbitration, and the secretaries are Jonkheer Roell, First Secretary of the International Bureau of the Permanent Court, M. Camille Jordan and Count Bentinck, Second Secretary of the British Legation.

Among those present at the Court of Arbitration were the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, the other principal members of the Diplomatic Corps, and several ladies. There was also present M. Jean Longet, a French barrister, on behalf of Savarkar, but in view of the fact that the French Government is acting in this matter entirely on its own account his arrival would appear to be merely in the nature of a demonstration.

The proceedings consisted simply in a speech by M. Beernaert, who congratulated the two Great Powers on having given the world a rare example of moderation in submitting to arbitration "one of these disputes of a moral order in which conflicts are particularly formidable."

The Hague, Feb. 15.—It is understood that the hearings in the Savarkar arbitration case between France and Great Britain will last two weeks at the utmost. The date of the judgment has not yet been fixed, but it will probably be a few days after the last hearing—that is to say early in March. No definite statement on the subject can, however, yet be made. Sir Alan Johnstone, the British Minister, has invited the members of the Court and the Agents and Secretaries to a dinner on Feb. 17. The French Minister, M. Marcellin Pellet, is giving a dinner on Feb. 23.

## PROPOSED MOSLEM UNIVERSITY.

The annual dinner of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College (Aligarh) Association was held at the Hotel Cecil on Feb. 14. Lord Lamington, the President, was in the chair, and the company included the Persian Minister, the First Secretary and the Councillor to the Ottoman Embassay, Mr. Ameer Ali, Lord Ronaldshay, M. P., Sir James La Touche, Sir Charles Lyall, Sir Theodore Morison, Sir A. T. Arundel, Sahibzada Nasir Ali Khan of Rampore, Mir Ghulam Khan of Talpore (Sind), Mr. Abbas Ali Baig (member of the India Council), Mr. Harold Cox, Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami, Mr. Kazim Hosain of Rampore, Professor T. W. Arnold, Professor H. Jackson, Mr. A. S. M. Anik, Mr. E. Atkin, and Mr. S. Abu Ali (hon. secretary).

Sir James La Touche, in giving the toast of the college, said that recently they had had a trumpet call from the Aga Khan saying that the time had arrived when the college should be raised into a University, a Moslem centre as renowned as the great Universities of Europe. This was no new idea, ifdeed it was referred to when the college was formally opened by Lord Lytton in 1877. The time for taking this great step had not hitherto arrived, but he believed it was now approaching and that the Durbar visit of the King to India might afford the occasion for the hope of many years to be matured. Already 10 lacs (£66,666.), or one half of the total initial amount, had been subscribed, and they might hope at their next annual dinner to be able to speak of the college as the University of Aligarh.

Major Syed Hassan Bilgrami, in responding, spoke of the immense enthusiasm with which the Aga Khan's project has been received in India. Mr. Ameer Ali, proposing the guests, said that the presence of the Persian Minister and of the First Secretary and the Chancellor of the Turkish Embassy was evidence of the closeness of the bonds between the Mahomedans of India and those of other countries, and of the sympathy with which the latter watched the educational progress of the Indian Moslems.

The Persian Minister, in reply, said that the educational question had been very prominent in Persia since the establishment of a National and Progressive Government. They had been doing a great deal to improve their system of education, and were sending an increasing number of students to Europe.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly-whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It remove all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in parts of Honey and sweet herbs, a delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovere, of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesales depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

## IN LIGHTER VEIN.

### IN SCHOOL.

"What is meant by the lap of luxury?" asked the teacher of a small girl pupil.

"It's when the cat gets into the pantry and laps the cream off the milk," was the apt reply.

### HIS MORTAL ENEMY.

When the news arrived from St. Helena that the exiled Emperor Napoleon was dead Lord Castlereagh waited on King George IV. to give him the news.

Lord Castlereagh said "Sir, I have come to tell you that your mortal enemy is dead.

"What!" cried the King, thinking instinctively of his hated Queen Caroline, "is it possible? Can she be dead?",

And Lord Castlereagh was obliged to tone down the monarch's joy by explaining that he was not talking of the Queen, his wife but of the Captive Emperor at St. Helena.

### A GALLANT REPLY.

Every small boy—the right kind, anyhow—thinks his own mother the symbol of perfection. Few, however, have the ability to express their admiration as prettily as the little hero of the following anecdote:—

Richard's mother was putting him to bed, and as she kissed him good-night, she said—"Do you know you are the whole world to mamma?"

"Am I?" he answered quickly. "Well, then you're heaven and the north pole to me."

### TO RELIEVE DEPRESSION.

A certain merchant was sitting in his office one day musing sadly over the general depression in his particular trade, when a quiet looking young man entered.

"Do you sell beechwood?" asked the stranger.

"Yes, sir," said the merchant, rising with alacrity and hoping devoutly to book a large order. "We can supply you with any quantity on the shortest notice, either in the log or plank."

"Oh, I don't want so much as that," said the stranger, "I just want a piece for a fiddle bridge."

### WHAT HE REALLY SAID.

The office boy was wearing for the first time his new long trousers and he was really feeling politely inclined to everybody. So when a fair artist called to acquire about some sketches he rose and with a fine bow said—

"The editor is much obliged to you for allowing him to see your drawings, but much regrets that he is unable to use them."

"Did he really say that?" she asked eagerly.

"Well, not exactly. I'm very sorry, ma'am, but what he really said was, 'Take 'em away, Joe; they make me sick.'"

### SELF-HELP COSTS NOTHING.

An "object admonition" is often more efficacious than storms of reproach.

One day the colonel of an American regiment noticed a soldier on parade wearing a badly-soiled pair of gloves

"Corporal," said the officer, "why do you set the men such a bad example in appearing before them in dirty gloves?"

"I've had no pay, sir, since I entered the service," returned the corporal. "I cant afford to have them done up."

The colonel drew from his pocket a pair of glover, spotlessly white. Handing them to the corporal, he said quietly, "Put these on. I washed them myself"

It was an unforgotten lesson to the whole regiment.

### HE ENDORSED IT.

J. Pierpont Morgan, at a recent diocesan convention in New York, amused a group of clergymen with a story of a minister.

"He was as ignorant, this good man, of financial matters" said Mr. Morgan, as the average financier is ignorant of matters ecclesiastical.

"He once received a cheque—the first he had ever got in his life—and took it to a bank for payment.

"But you must endor the cheque said the teller, returning it through his little window.

"Endorse it said the old minister in a puzzled tone "Yes, of course It must be endorsed on the back.

"I see, said the minister and turning it over he wrote across the back—

"I heartily endorse this cheque."

### NO NEED TO BE CONVERTED.

A dear old lady, who was staying near Dartmoor was much exercised in her mind as to the physical and spiritual health of the convicts confined in the prison.

Meeting a squad one day, she asked the warder in charge if she might present them with some deliocies she had with her and a few tracts.

The warder, as was his duty, replied in the negative. Then she pleaded to be allowed to speak a word of admonition and comfort.

No "ma'am," said the warder, "it's against the regulations."

"Oh, dear," sighed the old lady, "but tell me, do you think they are all converted.

"Well, ma'am, I shouldn't take upon myself to say that," he answered. Then, seeing her distressed face, he added:—"But there's one thing I will say for them; they're all teetotallers and non-smokers."

And the old lady departed much comforted.

### PUT HIS FOOT IN IT.

"Look at the way boby's working his mouth!" exclaimed Mrs. Newman. "Now he proposes to put his foot in it."

"H'm!" replied her husband, grumpily. "Hereditary. That's what I did when I proposed,"

### TRUE TO HIS WORD.

Wife—"Be sure to advertise for Fido in the morning newspapers."

Next day the wife read as follows in the newspapers:—

"Lost, a mangy lapdog, with one eye and no tail. Too fat to walk. Answers to the name of Fido. If returned stuffed £15 reward."

### A MATTER OF SPEED.

"You are charged with assault and battery."

"Yes, sir."

"Did you hit the complainant with the brick, as alleged?"

"Yes, your honor."

"And why did you do it?"

"Because I beat him gittin' to the brick, your honor."

### WHO WON?

Little Boy (leaning over the banisters)—"Daddy, you might bring me up a glass of water."

Irate Parent—"No. Go back to bed at once!"

Little Boy (five minutes later)—"Daddy. You might bring me a glass of water."

Irate Parent—"Certainly not! Get into bed at once, or I will bring up the stick!"

Little Boy (after a short silence)—"Daddy, when you bring up the stick, you might bring me a glass of water!"

### ON CREDIT.

He was the least wealthy, but the most favored, of her adorers. She cared not for the diamond tiaras of Lord Sparkleton, nor for the pearl necklets of Earl Spoofkins—though she accepted them. Love—love was what she clung to, nothing else.

It presented itself on Christmas morning, with shiny elbows, uncreased trousers, and a cardboard box.

"For me?" she cried.

He nodded bashfully.

"Oh, how lovely!" she exclaimed, a movement later, as the simple offerings of flowers came to view. "How sweet and fresh they are! Why, I believe there is a little dew on them yet!"

"Well—er—yes, there is," he admitted, blushing; "but it's really quite a small amount, and I shall be able to pay it up next week!"

### TOUCHING GRATITUDE.

There is a good story told of golfer. He was playing, when he noticed the ragged condition of his caddie. Rather touched by this, he gave the boy some thing to get some food with, and promised him a suit of old clothes. Later, hearing about a department mother, he despatched a load of coal and a round of beef.

The lad was grateful indeed for all this kindness, and, with his eyes brimming with tears, he tried to say something befitting the occasion,

"Please, sir——" he beaten, and then he halted.

"Oh that's all right my boy!" said the benefactor cheerily. "Say nothing. Be a good lad, that's all.

Then the caddie could not longer restrain himself. The kindly thought which lay at the bottom of his heart broke through.

"Please, sir, he cried. "I'm so sorry you're such a bad player.!"

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## DAILY MARKET REPORT.

### LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, March 2.] [BOMBAY, March 3.

### FINANCIAL.

| | Rates. | Pnc. | Minus. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 1-2 per cent. Consols ... | 81 1-3 | 5-16 | |
| do. *Rentes ... | 97 1-2 | un | chgd |
| 1-2 do. Sterling Loan ... | 97 c-4 | | |
| 1-2 do. Gov. Securities... | 64 >-16 | un | chgd |
| Bar Silver in London ... | 24 7-16 | 1-8 | |
| do. 3 months' hence... | 24 9-16 | 1-16 | |
| Bar Silver in New York ... | 53 | 1-4 | |
| Exchange on London at Paris ... | 2>25 1-2 | un | chgd |
| do. do. at Berlin... | 2>47 | un | chgd |
| do. do. New York .. | 4-85 1-4 | | 1-8 |
| Discount Bank of England Rate... | 3 1-2 p.c. | since | |
| do. Short London Bills | 16th | inst. | |
| 3 months' sight | 2 5-8 | | 1 1-8 |
| do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight... | 2 1-2 | | 1-8 |
| do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 3-8 | un | chgd |
| do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills... | 3 3-8 | un | chgd |
| Interest day-to-day Loans ... | 2 7-8 | 1-8 | |
| do. 7 day Market Loans... | 3 1-8 | un | chgd |

Bar Gold ... 77-9 unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1 3 29-32 unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver.—India buying.

Amount paid into the Bank of England, £125,000.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Total Bullion ... | £38,300,000 | Unchanged |
| Public Deposits ... | £12,000,000 | Inc. £2,100,000 |
| Other Deposits ... | £29,200,000 | Dec. £ 803,000 |
| Government Securities | £14,600,000 | Dec. £ 200,000 |
| Other Securities ... | £32,800,000 | Inc. £2,100,000 |
| Notes and Gold ... | £29 100,000 | Inc. £ 400,000 |

The Bank's Reserve is 50 per cent. of the Liabilities.

### COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | Unchanged. | Moderate business. |
| Futures | ... | Quiet. |
| East Indian | ... | Quiet. |
| Manchester | Quiet with a fair enquiry. | |
| Total Sales | ... | 7,000 |
| Sold on Speculation and for Export | | 500 |
| Imports | ... | 13,000 |
| Mid-Americans | ... | 7-72 unchgd. |
| Egyptian F. G. F. Brown | ... | 97-8 unchgd. |

Jaffe and Son's White Shirtings B. 10-30 at Rs. 9-12 p. p.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May | May-June | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·48 | 7·49 | 7·49 | 7·48 |
| —02 | —01 | —02 | —02 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·45 | 7·22 | 6·79 | 6·77 | 6·70 |
| —03 | —01 | —02 | —02 | —02 |

NEW YORK—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | Bales. |
| Receipts at U. S. Ports | ... | 10,000 |
| Receipts at ... Last year | ... | 9,000 |
| Exports to Great Britain | ... | 4,000 |
| Exports to Continent | ... | 12,000 |
| Spot Cotton— | | 14 60 unchgd. |
| Futures—Month of May 14-16—12 | | Declined owing to reported slack spot demand and to longs unloading. |
| Futures—Month of July 14-19—18 | | |

NEW ORLEANS—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Spot cotton | ... | 14 9-16 unchgd |
| Futures—Month of May | ... | 14-50—17 |
| Do. „ July | ... | 14-57—19 |
| Closing Tone of Spot Cotton | ... | Steady. |

### WHEAT.

| | |
|---|---|
| White Choice Karachi | ...25+1-4 |
| Do. Months—Feb.-March. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—London.—Nominal. | |
| Red Karachi—Nominal. | |
| Tone—Easier. | |

### SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Yellow Gujrat, per 416 lbs, 85 p. c. ex-ship | ...45 1-2 unchgd. |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs., 85 p.c. ex-ship | ...47 1-2+1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Dunkirk.—Sellers. | |
| Brown Cawnpore | ...40 3+1-4 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Sellers. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Tone—Firmer. | |

LINSEED—

| | |
|---|---|
| Bombay, per 416 lbs. ex-ship | ...73+1 1-2 |
| Do. Months—April-May.—Done. | |
| Do. Named Ports—Antwerp. | |
| Tone—Firmer. | |
| Linseed Argentine (La Plata) | ...69+1-4 |
| Do. Months—Feb.-Mar. | |
| Do. Name of Ports—Hamburg.—Near st.—Value. | |

### MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality). 12 3-8—1-8

RUBBER—

Para Rubber ...7s—Value.—Quiet.

ARRIVALS :—

"Archlibster", "Bassano".

SUGAR—

| | |
|---|---|
| German Granulated Sugar C & F India (Double bags) | .. 12 9 3-4—Sellers. |
| Do. Months of Shipment | ...May-Aug. |
| Tone—Quiet but steady. | |
| Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India | ...12 10 1-2—Nominal. |
| Do Months of Shipments | ...Mar.-April. |
| Tone—Firm but nothing doing. | |
| German Beet-root 88 o/o | ...9 10 3-4—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...April. |
| Tone—Steady. | |
| E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India | ...14—Sellers. |
| Months of Shipments | ...Mar.-Aug. |
| Tone—Quiet but steady. | |
| Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay | ...11 10 1-2—Value. |
| Months of Shipments | ...March. |
| Tone—Firm | |
| Java Sugar—Unchanged. | |
| General Tone—Quiet. | |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [3rd March 1911.

### IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

| Packages. | Value. | From | Importer. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | |
| 3 Boxes Sovs ... | 96,000 | London | Hongkong Bank |
| Gold Coins ... | 15,000 | do | do |
| 1 Box do ... | 15,000 | do | B. Cuttoor-chand & Co |
| 2 Boxes Sovs . | 1,53,600 | do | Yokohama Bank |
| 38 do do ... | 21,38,980 | do | National Bank |
| 1 Box do .. | 76,800 | do | Mercantile Bank |
| 8 Boxes do ... | 5,76,00 | do | Chartered Bank |
| 25 do gold coins | 18,75,000 | Port Said | do |
| 1 Case Sovs ... | 32,000 | Jeddah | The B & P S N Co |

### EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL ON 1st March, 1911.

| By | Bars. | Ounces. |
|---|---|---|
| G. I. P. Railway ... | 37 | 46,131 |
| B. B. & C. I. Railway | 36 | 43,817 |

### FINANCIAL.

EXCHANGE :—

The market opened quiet at 1s. 4 1-16d. T. T., 1s. 4 3-32d. on Demand, and 1s. 4 1-4d. for 3 months' Light Credits. Private bills continue scarce. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. on London | ...1s. 4 1-16d. |
| Demand Draft | ...1s. 4 3-32d. |
| Credits 3 months' sight | ...1s. 4 1-14d. |
| Do. do forward | ...1s 4 7-32d. April |
| Do. France | ...171 1-4d. |
| Do. Marks | ...139 |
| Hongkong 60 days' sight. | 131 3-4 |
| Shanghai „ | ...177 |
| Japan „ | ...149 1-2 |

GOVERNMENT PAPER :—

The market opened at 96 1-16 for Cash and the Settlement and there has been little change throughout the day. Only a very moderate business has been done, and closing rates are as under.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash | ... | ...Rs. 96 1 0 |
| Settlement | ... | ... „ 96 1 0 |

BULLION :—

Silver in London closed 1-8 up for ready at 24 7-16 and 1-8 up for delivery in two months at 24 9-16. New York was 1-4 higher at 53. The local market opened at 61 5-8 ex-duty for ready, and has fluctuated slightly during the day, closing as under. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| English Bar Gold | ... | ... Rs. 24 0 0 |
| Australian „ | ... | ... „ 24 0 0 |
| Sovereigns „ | ... | ... „ 15 0 0 |
| Silver Ready ex duty | ... | ... „ 61 9 0 |
| „ 1st settlement | ... | ... „ 61 12 0 |
| „ 2nd settlement | ... | ... „ 62 2 0 |

### COTTON.

COUNCIL BILLS :—

At the Weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 1 crore, 23.90 lakhs Bills were allotted at 1s 4 1-16d and 76.10 lakhs T. T. at 1s 4 3-32d. tenderers receiving 17 per cent. The total amount sold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 80.60 lakhs and for next week the amount to be offered is again 1 crore.

The steamer which left London on the 10th February and which arrived to-day with the mail of the 17th February, brings £60,000 silver and £210,000 bar gold, for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ...Rs. 4,50,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... „ 4,60,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... „ 1,60,000 |
| Total... | | | ... „ 10,70,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 17th February, and comes with the mail of the 24th February, brings £60,000 silver, £210,000 bar gold and £10,000 in sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ...Rs. 1,20,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... „ 3,10,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... „ 1,30,000 |
| Total... | | | ... „ 5,60,000 |

The steamer which left London on the 24th February and comes with the mail of the 3rd March brings £310,000 silver, £240,000 bar gold and £50,000 in sovereigns for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Calcutta | ... | ... | ...Rs. 11,10,000 |
| Bombay | ... | ... | ... „ 11,10,000 |
| Madras | ... | ... | ... „ 2,70,000 |
| Total... | | | ... „ 24,90,000 |

The following is the Weekly Statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

| LIABILITIES— | Increase. Rs. | Decrease. Rs. |
|---|---|---|
| Public Deposits | 18,05,000 | ..... |
| Other Deposits | 33,17,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 17,000 | ..... |
| ASSETS— | | |
| Government Securities | 78,000 | ..... |
| Other Authorized Securities | ..... | 15,000 |
| Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | 7,68,000 | ..... |
| Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities | 33,43,000 | ..... |
| Bills Discounted and Purchased | 15,61,000 | ..... |
| Bullion | 92,000 | ..... |
| Balance with other Banks. | 20,000 | ..... |
| Sundries | 3,000 | ..... |
| Cash | ..... | 12,98,000 |

Receipts of various growths of Cotton at Bombay to date compared with the corresponding periods of the previous season :—

| ..... ... | Total for week | Total since 1st Oct. 1910. | Total same time last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Bales. | Bales. | Bales. |
| Khandeish ... ... | 10,939 | 296,124 | 359,918 |
| Central India... ... | 6,710 | 83,428 | 118,354 |
| Barsee and Nagur ... | 4,157 | 68,832 | 195,191 |
| Berar ... ... | 9,142 | 228,352 | 406,639 |
| Central Provinces ... | 4,350 | 92,357 | 242,447 |
| Total Oomras ... | 35,178 | 769,093 | 1,322,609 |
| Dholleras ... ... | 4,257 | 72,252 | 85,181 |
| Broach ... ... | 12,443 | 24,362 | 50,946 |
| Compta and Dharwar. | 226 | 27,520 | 11,002 |
| Westerns ... ... | 173 | 4,657 | 4,716 |
| Bengals (N. W. Provinces) ... ... | 2,076 | 280,292 | 379,246 |
| Bengals (Rajputana)... | 5,893 | 59,294 | 52,498 |
| Sind ... ... ... | 1,592 | 42,747 | 36,861 |
| Persian ... ... | 87 | 564 | 2,200 |
| American ... ... | 6 | 1,080 | 518 |
| Egyptian ... ... | 1 | 1,306 | 397 |
| Other sorts ... ... | Nil | 246 | 96 |
| Total ... | 61,432 | 1,283,613 | 1,950,765 |

### COTTON STATISTICS.

| | Bales 1910-11. | Bales 1909-10 | Bales Difference. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Receipts for the week. | 61,432 | 109,645 | —48,213 |
| Receipts from 1st Oct. to 2nd March. | 1,283,613 | 1,950,765 | —667,152 |
| Shipments for the week Europe ... | 44,507 | 70,777 | — 26,270 |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | 17,496 | 30,670 | — 13, 74 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |
| Total... | 62,003 | 101,447 | — 39,444 |
| Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 2nd Ma Europe ... | 430,731 | 549,782 | —118,911 |
| China ... | 5,350 | 51,161 | — 45,811 |
| Japan ... | 289 648 | 419,970 | —130,322 |
| Coast Ports ... | 22,945 | 20,448 | + 2,497 |
| Total... | 728,814 | 940,761 | —211,947 |
| Afloat in Harbour— Europe ... | 15,091 | 24,652 | — 9,533 |
| China ... | | | |
| Japan ... | 2,512 | 26,623 | —24,011 |
| Coast Ports ... | | | |

Total exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Railway from 1st October to 11th Feb. 1911—5,120 bales.

Total exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Railway from 1st Oct. to 24th Dec. 1910—1,938 bales.

### STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Estimated Stock on 1st October 1910. | 250,000 |
| Receipts from 1st October, 1910 to 2nd March, 1911 ... ... ... | 1,283,613 |
| | 1,533,613 |
| Shipments from 1st October, 1910 to 2nd March, 1911 ... ... | 728,814 |
| | 804,799 |
| Afloat ... ... ... ... | 17,631 |
| | 786,068 |
| Estimated mill consumption and up-country by rail... ... ... | 323,188 |
| Stock of Cotton in Bombay hands on 3rd March, 1910 ... | 463,780 |

## EXPORTS.

### COTTON.

MARKET REPORT :—

The anticipated reaction in the Home markets occurred during the past week. The rise was however as sharp as the previous decline and was entirely due to speculative manipulation. Receipts at the U. S. Ports, as compared with last week, show no further falling-off and, there is nothing in the trade demand to have caused such an advance, though the statistical position is moderately strong. To-day the upward movement has received a check, but on the week New York shows an advance of 40 points and Liverpool 12 to 16 points.

The local market has ruled very irregular and fluctuations in contract rates of Rs. 3 to Rs. 5 have occurred almost daily. Business has again been practically confined to Broach, and early in the week exporters sold good and fine, March delivery, and bought fine April, but the last day or two they have been almost out of the market. A good deal of covering has been done in the bazaar and at the moment there is more disposition to sell than to buy. In other descriptions, Khandeish, Muthia and Bengals for March have been done to a small extent, but Oomras are quite neglected and quotations are nominal. Broach is Rs. 3 lower on the week but is Rs. 7 down from the highest point touched on Wednesday last.

There has been some improvement in the demand for ready cotton, in which both exporters and mills have shared. The daily turnovers has been fair, and holders have been meeting the enquiry. All descriptions have been more or less in demand.

Receipts into Bombay to date show a falling off of 667,000 bales as compared with last season.

LATER.

The market was quiet during the day with good Broach at Rs. 346-7 but closes steadier as under, good Broach being quoted at 349.

QUOTATIONS :—

| | Rs. | Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| Fine M G Broach | ...359 | April |
| Fine M G Broach | ...362 | March |
| Good M G Broach | ...349 | „ |
| Fine M G Wardha Hingunghat | ...356 | „ |
| Fine M G Nagpur Kampti | ...353-4 | „ |
| Fine M G Damangaum Pulgaon | ...344 | „ |
| Fine M G Khangaum Akola | ...339 | „ |
| Fine M G Amraoti | ...339 | „ |
| Fine M G Muttia | ...323-4 | „ |
| F G M G Khandeish | ...309 | „ |
| Fine M G Khandeish | ...326 | „ |
| Fine M G Bengals | ...313-14 | „ |
| F G H G Bengals | ...291-2 | „ |
| Good Westerns H G | ...343 | April-May |
| Good Saw Ginned Dharwar | ...357 | „ |

LIVERPOOL OPENER :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Opening Tone | ... | ... | Easier. |
| Estimated Sales | ... | ... | 8,000 bales |
| Total Imports | ... | ... | 41,000 „ |

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

| Mar.-Apl. | Apl.-May. | May-June. | June-July |
|---|---|---|---|
| 7·42 | 7·43 | 7·42 | 7·41 |
| —6 | —6 | —7 | —7 |

| July-Aug. | Aug.-Sept. | Sept.-Oct. | Oct.-Nov. | Nov.-Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7·38 | 7·15 | 6·82 | 6·72 | 6·65 |
| —7 | —7 | —7 | —5 | —5 |

### FREIGHTS.

Though the volume of business during the past week has been small, rates have been fully maintained. Business has been done at the following rates :—

Antwerp:—March 15s 6d seeds, 16s 6d cotton; April 13s 6d light seeds.

Dunkirk:—March 16s 6d to 17s seeds, and 17s cotton.

Genoa:—March 15s 6d seeds, 16s 6d cotton.

Hull:—April 13s 6d and May 13s 6d.

Marseilles, Liverpool:—March 17s cotton.

Hamburg:—March 16s seeds, 16s 6d cotton, and a line for April at 15s.

Messrs Chugandas and Co. quote :—

Antwerp, Dunkirk, Havre, Hamburg, Marseilles, Genoa, Liverpool } Ready 16s 6d extra cotton, and 6d extra Dunkirk, Havre and Hamburg, 14s 6d, 13 cwt seeds, Hull and Antwerp.

The Anchor Line quote :—15s. seeds, 15s. 6d. cotton April ; and 14s. 6d. seeds, 15s. cotton May.

### SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—

Fluctuations have occurred during the week. A considerable business has been done as receipts here have been large. The tone of the market at the close is firm with business passing, and the Home markets are also firmer.

We quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. | 12 10 | 0 B. T. |
| April-May | ... Rs. | 13 3 | 0 B. T. |

RAPESEED :—

As we anticipated there has not been much change either way. The tone of the Home markets is however improving and prices here may show some advance. Crop accounts continue satisfactory.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Brown Delhi April-May | Rs. | 7 4 | 6 R. T. |
| Ready Brown Cawnpore | Rs. | 6 7 | 0 B. T. |
| Ready Yellow Guzerat | ...Rs. | 7 14 | 0 B. T. |

The week has been a dull one with little business doing. We quote at the close as under in a quiet market.

GINGELLYSEED :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold white 85 per cent | Rs. | 51 | 8 0 |
| Mimbara | Rs. | 52 | 8 0 |
| Yellow Hingunghat | Rs. | 56 | 8 0 |
| Red Jubbulpore | Rs. | 50 | 0 0 |
| Black Kutni | Rs. | 45 | 0 0 |

POPPYSEED :—

The market has ruled steady during the week and prices are unchanged.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. | 10 14 | 0 B.T. |
| April-May | ...Rs. | 10 14 | 0 „ |

CASTORSEED :—

We have no change to report in this market, which closes quiet but steady.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready and forward | ...Rs. | 36 0 | 0 |

COTTONSEED :—

We Quote :—

A steady market with a moderate business.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ready | ...Rs. | 25 8 0 | to Rs. 26 0 0 |

GROUNDNUTS :—

The market is rather easier, but there is not much doing.

We Quota :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bold grain | ...Rs. | 45 8 | 0 |
| Small | ...Rs. | 44 8 | 0 |

WHEAT :—

For shipment there has been nothing doing. The market has ruled quiet, and local mills are buying sparingly.

We Quote :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Bangla Feb-Mar | ...Rs. | 4 9 | 0 R.T. |
| White Delhi April-May | ...Rs. | 4 15 | 0 „ |

### WEEK'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week ending at 6 p.m. on Saturday :—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton ... ... ... | 61,432 | bales. |
| Wheat ... ... ... | 90,309 | cwts. |
| Linseed ... ... ... | 159,433 | „ |
| Rapeseed ... ... ... | 37,875 | „ |
| Gingellyseed ... ... ... | 13,791 | „ |
| Poppyseed ... ... ... | 2,253 | „ |
| Groundnuts ... ... ... | 40,306 | „ |
| Castorseed ... ... ... | 99,934 | „ |
| Rice ... ... ... | 56,085 | „ |
| Myrabollams ... ... ... | 44,672 | „ |
| Cottonseed ... ... ... | 116,863 | „ |
| Mowrasseed ... ... ... | 418 | „ |
| Gram ... ... ... | 17,210 | „ |
| Joowar ... ... ... | 3,585 | „ |
| Maize ... ... ... | 12,161 | „ |

## IMPORTS.

### PIECE-GOODS.

WHITE GOODS:—There is little change to report. The demand still continues very slack.

GREY GOODS:—There is a slight improvement in the demand and bazaar rates remain steady.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS:—The market still continues very dull. Cotton has lately been a little firmer and if this continues, prices will cease to decline and buyers will get some confidence.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS:—The market is steady, but the demand is poor. Home prices are unchanged.

TURKEY RED PRINTS:—The market is very quiet. No fresh purchases are reported. The demand is very poor.

DHOOTIES:—The market is steady, but the demand is slack. Home prices are firmer.

The P. and O. rates are 16s March, and 15s April-May.

TRIESTE-VENICE :—March. 16s seeds, 17s cotton ; April, 16s seeds, 17s cotton ; May 15s 6d seeds 16s cotton.

THE HANSA LINE rates are :—March 16s, April 15s 6d May-June 15s 6d extra for cotton.

The following steamers have been fixed :—

S. S. "Pelham" :—For March at 18s 3d to Genoa.

S. S. "GLENMAR" :—For March-April at 18s 6d one p. p ; 19s two p. p.

S. S. "Cilicia" :—For April-May at 18s 3d one p.p ; 18s 9d two p. p.

S. S. "HARTLEPOOL" :—March at 15s to Antwerp.

The market closes steady. Sellers are asking 15s to 15s 6d April, and 14s 6d to 15s May.

### METAL.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL:—There is no change of any consequence in the Home market which is however, quiet. The demand here for both metals is very slow and stocks are accumulating. Prices for copper are gradually giving way and the level is nearly 30s per ton below that of London. Yellow metal shows little change owing to somewhat better movement.

### PETROLEUM.

| | | | | per case |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Snowflake Brand | ...150° | American | Rs. | 6 0 2 |
| White Rose Brand | ...150° | American | „ | 5 12 2 |
| Chester Brand | ... 75° | Abel A'can | „ | 4 12 2 |
| Devoe's Brilliant | ... 76° | Abel A'can | „ | 4 8 2 |
| Monkey | ...125° | American | „ | 4 8 2 |
| Elephant Brand Bulk in tins | ...125° | | | per 2 tins „ 4 3 0 per 8 Impl. gallons |
| Elephant Brand Bulk without tins 1 | | | Rs. | 3 9 0 |

Unsteady.

The following are the quotations for the Burmah Oil Company's productions :—

Ex Godown Price. Delivery Charges extra.

| | Rs. | a. | p. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Kerosine Oil "Waterlily" per case of two tins ... ... ... | 5 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per two tins ... | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Chukker" per 8 gallons ... | 3 | 5 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per two tins ... | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Kerosine Oil "Victoria" per 8 gallons ... | 2 | 14 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 1st quality ... | 0 | 4 | 0 |
| Burmah Wax per pound 2nd quality ... | 0 | 3 | 0 |
| Burmah Candles per pound ... ... | 0 | 4 | 6 |

### SHARES.

The market is steady and prices have in some cases improved during the week while others have remained steady. Bank of Bombay's shares have declined to Rs. 1,585 ; Bank of India's have improved to Rs. 62 1-2 ; Indian Specie Bank's shares are quiet at Rs. 50 ; Bombay Merchants' Bank shares at Rs. 9. Press shares are quiet. New Mofussil's have declined to Rs. 790. New Berar's at Rs. 535. Indian Cotton at Rs. 133 3-4. In Mill Companies, Central India's have kept unchanged at and about Rs. 1,670. Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 300. Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 67 1-2 ; Colaba Land and Mill Co. shares have advanced to Rs 1,107 1-2 ; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 370. Empress are unchanged at Rs. 180. Connaught's have been put through at Rs. 175. Edward Sassoon Mill shares have changed hands at Rs. 195. Finlay's at Rs. 232 1-2. Imperial's at Rs. 80. Kohinoor's have improved to Rs. 642 1-2 ; Luxmi Cotton have ruled at and about Rs. 1,450; Manekjee Petit's are unchanged at Rs. 2,635; Morarji Goculdass Mill shares are steady at Rs. 2,900; Sassoon Spg. Mill shares have improved to Rs. 770 ; Standard's have improved to Rs. 927 1-2; Swadeshi's have kept unchanged at Rs. 1,045 to Rs. 1,050; Vishnu Cotton Mill ordinary shares are steady at Rs. 535. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's are quiet at Rs. 90 ; Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares have advanced to Rs. 535 ; Bombay E. S. and Tram Company ordinary shares have changed hands at Rs. 121 and Pref. shares at Rs. 167; Bombay Steam N. Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 273 3-4 and Pref. shares at Rs. 276 1-4; Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 16; Port Canning and Land Impt. Company shares after touching to Rs. 830 have declined to Rs. 820. Tata Iron and Steel Company ordinary shares are quiet at Rs. 40, Pref. shares have changed hands at Rs. 130 and deff shares are unchanged at Rs. 77 1-2. Bombay Telephone Company shares have improved to Rs. 42. Treacher's are steady at Rs. 500. In Railway Companies, Tapty-Valley Railway shares have improved to Rs. 487 1-2 C.D. Ahmedabad-Prantej Company shares to Rs. 620 C.D. Ahmedabad-Dholka's are quiet at Rs. 126, Scindh Light Railway old shares have changed hands at Rs. 125 C. D. and new shares at Rs. 118 C.D.

## ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF BOMBAY.

THE twenty-fifth annual general meeting of the Society was held in the rooms of the B. B. R. A. Society, Town Hall, yesterday, when Sir. Basil Scott, Kt. occupied the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

The following gentlemen were duly elected members of the Society:—Mr. L. H. Meisheri, B. A., L. L. B., Vakil, High Court. Dr. Kaikhoshro K. Dadachanji, M. R. C. S. (Eng.) ;

The twenty-fifth Annual report and the financial statements of the Society for the year 1910 were read and adopted.

The under-mentioned gentlemen were elected. Office-bearers of the Society :—President.—Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., Vice-Presidents.—Messrs. James MacDonald, and R. K. Dadachanji, B. A., LL. B.; Members of Council :—Lieut-Col. K. R. Kirtikar, I. M. S.; Mr. Tribhowandas Manguldass Nathoobhoy, Mr. S. T. Bhandare, Rao Saheb P. B. Joshi, and Dr. Rustim N. R. Ranina, L. M. and S. General Secretary and Treasurer :—Shams-ul-Ulma Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B. A., Auditors :—Mr. S Bhandare, and Mr. R. K. Dadachanji B. A., LL. B.

The President Mr. R. E. Enthoven, I. C. S., then delivered his address on "Campbell's Notes on the Spirit basis of Belief and Custom." A vote of thanks to the president and to the author of the paper concluded the proceedings.

## THE ILLNESS OF THE PRINCES.

The Prince of Wales and Prince Albert, who are suffering from measles at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, continue to make excellent progress. The following bulletin was issued yesterday morning:—"Both Princes continue to make satisfactory progress. The epidemic appears to be abating." The evening bulletin read:—"No fresh cases to day. Their Royal Highnesses seemingly advance towards convalescence."

A second death, that of Cadet J. Oakley, took place yesterday as a result of the epidemic. Cadet Oakley, who died of pneumonia following measles, was in his last term at the college. He entered the Royal Naval College, Osborne, in May, 1907, at the same time as the Prince of Wales, and after the usual period went to the Britannia.

The precautions taken by the authorities to secure the immunity of the Royal Princes from the effects of the outbreak of measles at the Royal Naval College, Dartmouth, have been unavailing and both the Prince of Wales and his brother Prince Albert developed the malady on Feb. 13. Some days ago their Royal Highnesses contracted colds, and were at once isolated. It was hoped that they would escape the complaint, as they both had previously had measles, but unfortunately the hopes were not realised. The Princes are staying in the house of Capt. Evan Thomas, commander of the college, and are said to be progressing satisfactorily. Their cases are normal, and there is no cause for anxiety.

## BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

### BANKS.

| NAMES. | Amount. | Paid-up. | Last half-yearly Dividend. | Cash Rate. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Alliance Bank of Simla Ld. | 100 | 100 | 14 p.c | 270 |
| Bank of Bombay | 500 | 500 | 13 p.c. | 1535 |
| Bank of India | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 62½ |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | 500 | 14 „ | 1590 |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | 500 | 12 „ | 1370 |
| Bank of Burmah | 100 | 100 | 7 „ | 131 |
| Bank of Baroda | 100 | 50 | 6 „ | 60 |
| Eastern Bank | £ 10 | £ 4 | ... | 70 |
| National Bank of India | 25 | 12½ | 12 p.c. | ... |
| Punjab National Bank | 100 | 100 | 9 | 150 |
| People's Bank of India | 50 | 30 | 3 | 32 |
| Specie Bank | 100 | 50 | 7 | 50 |
| The Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. | 100 | 10 | 6½ | 9 |
| EXCHANGE BANK. | | | | |
| Credit Bank of India Ld. | 50 | 10 | Nil | 9½ |
| Chartered Bank | £20 | £20 | 13 p.c. | 60 |
| Mercantile Bank | £25 | £12½ | 6 „ | £17 |
| Do. | 25 | 12½ | 6 „ | £16-10 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation Ld. | $125 | $125 | £2 | £91 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Al'ok Ashdown & Co. | 100 | 100 | 6 p.c. | 240 |
| all India Ct. Co. Ld. | 100 | 20 | 5 „ | 12 |
| Samarkua | 10 | 10 | ... | 9 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | 50 | 6 p.c. | 32½ |
| Badham Pile | 70 | 70 | 28·8 | 90 |
| Baroda Tram. Co | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | 65 |
| Bombay Burmah T Corpn | 125 | 125 | 10 p.c. | 525 |
| Bombay Electric S. and T. Co. Ld. | £10 | £10 | Nil. | 121 |
| Do do. P. | £10 | £10 | 6 p.c. | 167x.d. |
| Bombay Ice Mfg. | 100 | 100 | ... | 15 |
| Bombay Flour Mill | 500 | 500 | 20 | 820 |
| Bombay Land and Building | 500 | 500 | 5 p.c. | 590 |
| Bombay S. N. Co. | 250 | 250 | 8·10 | 275 |
| Do. do. P. | 250 | 250 | 6 | 276½ |
| Central I. M. Co., Ld. | 10 | 10 | 34 | 27 |
| Delhi Flour | 200 | 200 | 10 | 102 |
| Empire of I. L. A. | 500 | 50 | 20 p.c. | 175 |
| John Roberts and Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 p.c. | 205 |
| Josts Fans Supply Co. | 100 | 50 | 7 yr. | 50 |
| Kempand Co. | 200 | 175 | 12½ „ | 172 |
| Karachi Landing | 200 | 75 | 12 „ | 95 |
| Marcha and Co. | 100 | 100 | 10 | 107 |
| Marsland Price and Co. | 100 | 100 | 4 p.c. | ... |
| Do, do, P. | 100 | 100 | 7 p.c. | ... |
| Napier Hotel Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | ... |
| Oriental Govt. L. A. Co. | 200 | 50 | 18½ yr. | 260 |
| Oriental Mining | ... | ... | ... | 6 |
| Phillips and Co. | 40 | 40 | 10 p.c. | 35 |
| Port Canning Co. | 1000 | 1000 | yr. 42 | 820 |
| Shivrajpore Syn. etc. | 10 | 10 | ... | 16 |
| Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co. | 100 | 100 | 5 | 105x |
| Soundy and Co. | 100 | 100 | ... | 20 N. |
| Tata Iron Steel Co. D. | 75 | 35 | ... | 40 |
| Ld. P. | 30 | 30 | ... | 77 |
| Thacker and Co. | 150 | 130 | ... | 130 |
| Telephone Co. | 50 | 50 | 25 p.c. | 255 |
| Treacher and Co. | 25 | 25 | yr. 1½ | 42 |
| | 500 | 500 | yr. 30 | 500 |

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| Central India | 500 | 500 | 70 | 1670 |
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| Crescent | 100 | 100 | 4 | 67½ |
| Currimbhoy | 1000 | 1000 | ... | 220 |
| Crown | 500 | 500 | 20 | 600 |
| David | 250 | 250 | 12½ | 370 |
| Emperor Edward | 500 | 500 | 25 | ... |
| Empress | 500 | 500 | ... | 180 |
| Edward Sassoon Mill | 200 | 200 | nil | 195 |
| Fazulbhoy | 250 | 250 | ... | 192 |
| Framji Petit | 1000 | 1000 | 25 | 1335 |
| Finlay Mills | 250 | 250 | 10 | 232½ |
| Gold Mohur | 500 | 500 | yr. 20 | 200 |

## GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

### RUSSIA'S ULTIMATUM.

London, Feb. 17.

Russia's ultimatum to China with regard to the Turkestan frontiers raises a number of wide and awkward questions. The matter in dispute is scarcely susceptible of a strict judgment upon the merits, for independent evidence of what occurs in the heart of Asia is a scarce commodity, and in the scrupulous observance of treaty rights and obligations Russian and Chinese officials are about six and half a dozen. It is quite possible that the Tsar's Government has cause of complaint: the practical question is the expediency of pressing it in such a form as to provoke Celestial susceptibilities and stimulate those onlookers who have reason to be jealous of their moral influence over the directors of policy in Peking. As soon as one Power shows that it is "not to be trifled with," it becomes incumbent upon several others to restore the balance by a corresponding self-assertion, with the danger of friction all round, and especially of arousing the emotions of that "Young China" whose momentum it is difficult at this stage to measure. Foreign indiscretion at this juncture might precipitate an explosion of nationalism with rather disastrous consequences, and it is a time in which all responsible diplomacy in the Far East should be inspired to "ca' canny."

### THE NEW SPIRIT AND THE OLD.

The speech of M. Maurice Faure, the French Minister of Public Instruction, in the French Chamber yesterday, on the work of his department, shows an enviably broad grasp of his subject. That it will be received with applause by all parties in the country is too much to expect, and especially will there be criticism of his striking antithesis: "We have not abolished the religion of the State to set up an irreligion of the State in its place." It may be true that the Government have no desire to supplant faith by negation, but unfortunately the opposite impression has so got abroad that, over large parts of the country, men desirous of getting public office in any department take great care not to be seen going to church. On the subject of University and higher education M. Faure's views are those of most men of culture. He recognises gladly the advance made in recent years by the Sorbonne and other Universities in the matter of scientific and technical education; and at the same time he upholds the classic flag, finding that the French spirit owes so much of its beauty and poetic feeling to those Greek and Latin inspirations which are "still a living force, and whose imprint cannot be wiped out by use or time like the inscription on an old coin." On the whole, M. Faure appears to respond very happily to those inspirations of past and present which together make a cultured and efficient people.

### RECIPROCITY IN RENUNCIATION.

One result of the Reciprocity Agreement, apparently, will be the wiping out of the British Columbian fruit industry, one of the most promising and most flourishing of the developments of the Canadian West. One of the representatives of this region in the Canadian House of Commons brought this prospect forcibly to the front in yesterday's debate, and his repudiation of the Agreement was complete. It is revealed more and more that the Agreement must be disastrous to Great Britain; the latest fact evolved is that the trade in sheet iron, amounting to £698,000 last years, is gone, and with it the preference on coal and a variety of food products. The political aspect of the compact continues to exercise the minds of leading men of both sides of the frontier. While Mr. Knox was engaged at Chicago in empsaizing the recognition by the United States of Canada as a permanent political unit, and Mr. Taft was spreading from White House official disclaimers of Mr. Champ Clark, the Canadian Premier was turning the subject off by bantering disbelief in "any such nefarious intention" as annexation by America of Canada. Mr. Champ Clark may be a humorist, but he undoubtedly succeeded in focussing into his famous phrase the dominant apprehension of many serious-minded Canadians.

### THE SEDUCTION OF CANADA.

On the other side of the Atlantic, where there is no obligation to ignore facts out of politeness to local fetishes, the true meaning of Reciprocity is being set with perfect distinctness before the people of Canada and the United States. Cheers greeted reference to ultimate annexation in the American Congress, and the same note has been struck still more emphatically by Mr. Champ Clark, the Democrat leader and Speaker-elect of the new Congress. American enthusiasm for the Agreement may well be overwhelming when it is held to signify the peaceful acquisition of a new and rich empire for the Stars and Stripes. As Canada looks the prospect more closely in the face, it appears to lose a good deal of its early attractiveness, and the "Times" correspondent at Ottawa becomes more and more positive in his intimations that, if Reciprocity is endorsed by Parliament, it will have a very doubtful fate in the coming elections. Canada has been offered a heavy bribe, and one cannot sufficiently admire the political prescience and the Imperialist feeling which prompt her so strongly to its rejection. If there were but one practical sign of help from the Mother Country, the temptation would not preserve its power for a day.

### A POPULAR APPOINTMENT.

Some Colonels now on half-pay will no doubt envy Brigadier-General Ellison; but not one of them will deny that the outgoing "Director of Organization" at the War Office has well earned his almost immediate re-employment on the General Staff of the Mediterranean Command. Colonel Ellison did yeoman service for Mr. Haldane while the scheme of organization for the Territorial Force was in the making, and his reward for this was the highly responsible post which he is about to vacate. Whatever the failings of the Territorial Force as a fighting army, the efficiency of its organization, for present purposes or as the basis of a system including adequate training, has never been seriously questioned, and for all this more credit is due to Colonel Ellison than to any other man. In 1896 Captain Ellison wrote a valuable booklet on "Home Defence," little dreaming that only eight years later Colonel Ellison would have an opportunity of dealing officially with the same problem, and thus of applying practically many of the principles he had himself stated.

### THE APPROACHING TURKISH CRISIS.

A Cabinet crisis in Constantinople is one of the symptoms by which able to measure the extent of the unrest which is beginning to affect the Turkish Empire at its centre as well as on the marches. The deferred uprising of the Arab tribes against the hated rule of their oppressors will engage the military resources of the empire to the fullest for some time to come, and any part of the army that is not occupied in the Yemen will have ample employment in keeping the peace on the European confines of the Empire. Will the new regime be able to withstand this double pressure upon the Empires borders? Or will the remarkable prophecy of M. Victor Berard be realised within our time? The contributory cause of political dissensions in the capital would seem to lend actuality to the prognostications of the French publicist, and if the delimitation of spheres of influence is to begin all must see that Great Britain is not fobbed off with a shred less territory than she has won by centuries of commercial conquest.

### GERMANY AND HERNAVY.

Admiral von Tirpitz was able to butter up the German Press to the point of complete endorsement of his navy policy, and so far the end justified the means. Official consideration for the German Press has not always been an appreciable quantity, and before 1908, it may be said that, apart from the half-dozen journals directly inspired from the Wilhelmstrasse, the German Government held the German Press in very small estimation indeed. The visit of the British editors to Germany in 1908, marked a new epoch for German journalism; in honouring the Press of a friendly country the German Emperor and German people insensibly conferred a greater dignity on their own. The chief anxiety of the German Secretary of State for the Navy now is to placate the Socialistic elements in The Reichstag. This section differs from the Radical and Socialist tag of the British Parliament in that it is not a Little Navy party. But it has views on labour questions that affect the dockyards, and it objects to Krupps, for instance, being made unduly rich at the expense of the ship workers. This is to be expected; but the Socialists cannot deny that under the influence of the genius of the Essen works the status of German shipbuilding has been lifted on to a plane it could not have attained to without such individual initiative.


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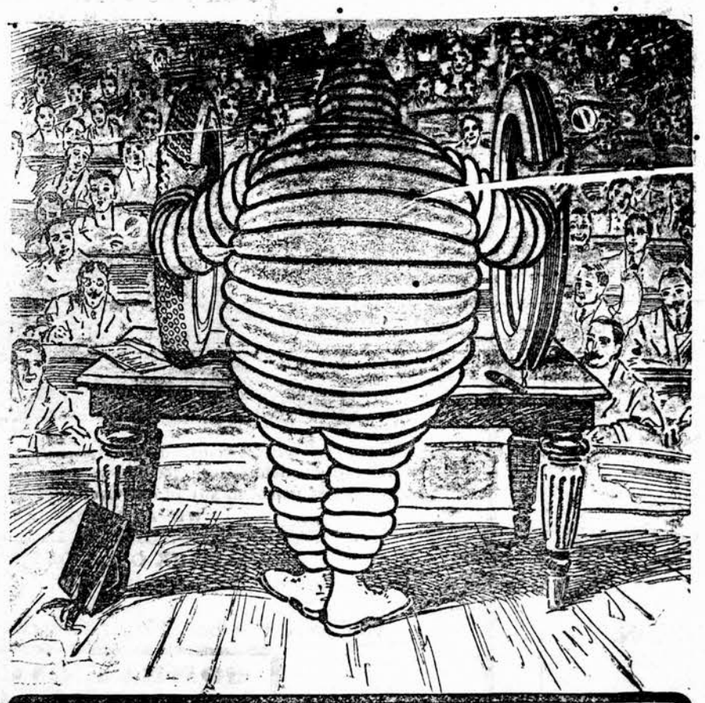

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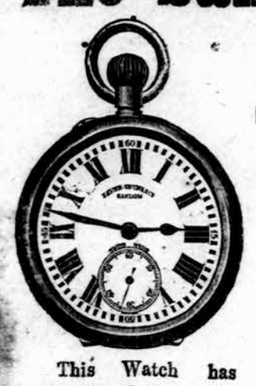

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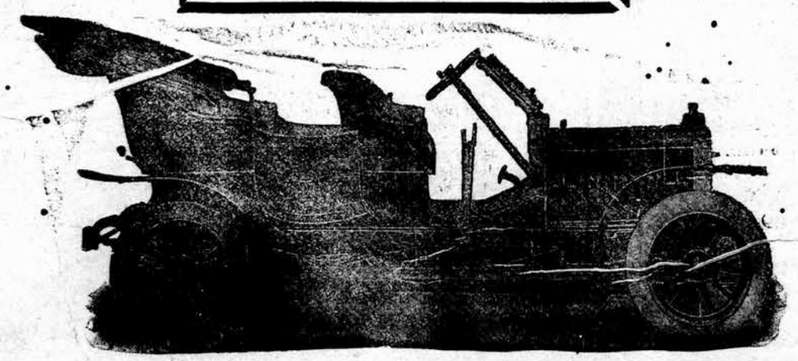

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